

# Jordan Times

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Arafat to attend Andropov funeral

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat left Tunis Sunday for Algiers on his way to Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported. Palestinian sources said Mr. Arafat was likely to hold talks with Kremlin officials but the level of the consultations would depend on how soon Mr. Andropov's successor was chosen. Mr. Arafat was expected to visit Moscow last year at the start of a Syrian-backed rebellion within PLO forces against Mr. Arafat's moderate policies but the visit did not take place. Mr. Arafat will be accompanied by two loyalist members of the 14-man PLO Executive Committee — Mohammad Abbas (Abu Mazen), Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah command group, and Abdul Rahim Ahmad of the Arab Liberation Front (ALF). PLO sources said.

## Kuwaiti twins abducted in Beirut

KUWAIT (R) — The 16-year-old twin sons of the press counsellor at the Kuwaiti embassy in Beirut have been abducted by unidentified gunmen in the Lebanese capital. Foreign Ministry officials in Kuwait said Sunday. A Foreign Ministry statement said eight gunmen forced their way into the home of Mishaal and Marzouk Yousef Hassan Al Badr and ordered the boys to accompany them for investigation. The Kuwaiti and Lebanese governments were holding intense consultations to secure their release, the statement said without elaboration. The Kuwaiti government, meanwhile, said Sunday it planned to cancel all Feb. 25 National Day celebrations due to what it said were the present conditions in the Arab World.

## Regent contacts Iraqi president

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday called Iraqi President Saddam Hussein by telephone to enquire about the situation on the Iran-Iraq battlefield. The call followed Sunday's Iranian artillery shelling of Iraqi border towns and villages.

## Kuwait calls for peace in Lebanon

KUWAIT (AP) — The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry on Sunday asked the United States to "arrest the escalation" of the military situation in Lebanon, insisting that the Israeli invasion forces should be withdrawn from that country. The statement was issued by the under-secretary for foreign affairs, Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid, after a meeting here with the Syrian ambassador to Kuwait, Issa Darwish, during which the latest developments in Lebanese crisis were discussed.

## AUB appeals to professor's captors

BEIRUT (AP) — The American University of Beirut (AUB) has appealed to the kidnappers of American Professor Frank Regier to provide the necessary medicines for his heart ailment. "Prof. Regier has a weak heart and is in bad need of digitalis and rhythmizer regularly. The AUB hopes the kind party will take this humanitarian case into consideration," the AUB said in a press release distributed Sunday to Beirut news media.

## Danish minister begins Cairo talks

CAIRO (AP) — Visiting Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Bouros Ghalil met here on Saturday to discuss Middle East problems in light of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, the Middle East News Agency reported.

## Paris police foil pro-Khomeini meeting

PARIS (R) — French police said Sunday they arrested about 140 Iranian supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini Saturday night when they gathered in Paris for a hand-drawn rally marking the fifth anniversary of the revolution that brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power. They were arrested when they disobeyed the ban and tried to gather in a meeting hall in the Latin quarter of the capital. All were released during the night after their papers had been checked.

## Egypt to keep ban on nuclear shipping

CAIRO (R) — The United States has renewed a long-standing request to Egypt to lift a ban on nuclear-powered U.S. ships using the Suez Canal but Egypt is unlikely to oblige, informed Egyptian sources said Sunday. The sources said the United States apparently made a routine renewal of its request for a change in a policy based on fears of nuclear accidents in the waterway.

## Three leaders to discuss Mideast peace, Lebanon

# Hussein, Reagan and Mubarak meet Tuesday

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein was expected to arrive here Sunday for a possible joint meeting Tuesday with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to discuss the Middle East situation and the latest developments in Lebanon.

The King, who left Amman earlier this month for medical check-ups in Cleveland, Ohio, is scheduled to meet President Reagan separately on Monday before the joint meeting, which State Department officials described as "pure coincidence," saying it was "only by chance" that the Jordanian and Egyptian leaders happened to be in Washington at the same time and that there had been "no advance co-ordination whatsoever."

Mr. Mubarak arrived in Washington Saturday from Paris where he held talks with President Francois Mitterrand on the Middle East situation, the Iran-Iraq war and the civil war in Chad.

# Iraq hits Bandar Khomeini

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq Sunday reported striking at Iran's Bandar Khomeini port and petrochemical complex and said it had scored "successful and effective hits."

A high command communique said "Iraq will continue striking these installations until fully destroying them" in retaliation for the Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities and towns Sunday.

The Iraqi communique did not say what form Sunday's attack took.

Iraq has hit the \$3.5 billion complex before in its 40-month old war with Iran and has said it does not guarantee the safety of Japanese workers there.

## Damascus warns U.S.

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syria warned on Sunday it would not tolerate further U.S. naval bombardment in Lebanon while Saudi Arabia renewed mediation efforts to end the latest round in Lebanon's civil war.

State Minister for Foreign Affairs Farouq Al Shara's sounded Syria's warning at a news conference in Damascus as Saudi mediator Rafiq Hariri held fresh talks with Lebanon's warring factions in Beirut.

"While Syria exercises self-restraint vis-a-vis the destructive bombardment of Lebanese positions and civilians by its warship New Jersey and the Sixth Fleet, its self-restraint is limited and cannot continue indefinitely," Mr. Shara's, who is also acting information minister, said.

He said the New Jersey's bombardments were "unjustified," but he refused to say when Syria's patience would run out or what the Syrian response would be.

"This will depend on several considerations, including the level to which U.S.-Syrian relations deteriorate, the extent and impact of bombardment and when the Syrian army and leadership decide the time is ripe for a response," he said.

He said U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Robert Paganelli heard "very strong words" from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in a meeting last week about the New Jersey bombardment of targets in Syrian-controlled central Lebanon.

In reply to a question under what conditions Syria would accept the Multi-National Force (MNF) in Lebanon, Mr. Shara's said: "It is too late now to accept it because it deviated from its mission as a peacekeeping force and has become involved in Lebanon's internal conflict."

Syria faces down Reagan administration, page 4

they hoped that the joint meeting will underscore Egypt's renewed acceptance by its Arab neighbours after Egypt was ostracised by the Arab World after Cairo's separate 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

"We will of course be expressing our strong conviction that greater efforts need to be made by all concerned parties to move the peace process forward," said Anita Stockman, a State Department press officer.

The White House said President Reagan had invited the Jordanian and Egyptian leaders to join him for a working lunch and that "they have accepted his invitation."

"We do not expect any so-called breakthroughs to emerge from this meeting," Miss Stockman said, calling it an opportunity to explore the situation by three leaders "who share similar views on the problems of the Middle East."

"This meeting will provide an opportunity for the three leaders to discuss regional issues, particularly Lebanon and their shared interest in achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East."

A senior U.S. official said Mr. Reagan would take up the Lebanon crisis and its effect on the stalled peace process with both leaders.

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, has said Mr. Mubarak's talks would deal chiefly with the Palestinian issue, a key element in the peace process, and that efforts should concentrate on consolidating Jordan-PLO links.

Mr. Mubarak came here after a 24-hour visit to Paris during which he and President Mitterrand apparently decided to revise a long-standing French-Egyptian peace plan for the Middle East.

Asked whether the joint peace proposal, first put before the U.N. Security Council in July 1982, would be re-initiated, Mr. Mubarak said: "Not now."

The Egyptian president called the proposal "a very good initiative" after his 90-minute meeting with Mr. Mitterrand. The peace plan calls for Israel and the PLO recognise each other.

der communities. On Saturday, Iraq warned that more attacks were coming and told the inhabitants to evacuate. The 11 cities are Dezful, Shush, Andimeshk, Ahvaz and Abadan in the southern Iranian oil province of Abadan; Kermanshah and Ilam in Kurdish-populated west Iran, and the Iranian Gulf ports of Bandar Khomeini, Masjid Suleiman, Behbahan and Ram Hormuz.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry told Arab and Asian ambassadors here that Iran plans to use the cities as "a launching theatre" for a new drive against Iraq. But it stressed the door still was open for a peaceful settlement of the war.

## Lebanese mediation attempts deadlocked over opposition

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia has resumed its mediation in Lebanon but political sources said Sunday lack of trust between President Amin Gemayel and the opposition was preventing serious dialogue.

The newspaper An Nahar, which has sources close to Mr. Gemayel, said Saudi envoy Rafiq Al Hariri had proposed a peace plan including concessions to the mainly Muslim leftist opposition. But Muslim sources said Mr. Hariri, who arrived in Beirut Saturday, had not brought any specific proposals for an overall settlement, according to Reuters. One opposition leader told Reuters privately Mr. Hariri's visit had achieved nothing.

The sources said the envoy's talks with leftist leaders Saturday had concentrated on how to end the present virtual siege of west Beirut, controlled by anti-government militias but surrounded by the army since battles a week ago.

Food, fuel and medical supplies have been running down, with long queues waiting outside bakeries and petrol stations. The press accused predominantly Christian rightist militias sympathetic to the army of having stopped food trucks from entering the west Saturday.

A first convoy of eight trucks arranged by the International Committee of Red Cross reached west Beirut Sunday carrying food, medical supplies and blankets. Eyewitnesses told Reuters one

crossing point between mainly Muslim west Beirut and the predominantly Christian eastern sector was now open, at least for people leaving the west. At mid-morning they saw French troops supervising a steady stream of cars crossing to the east, but nobody was entering west Beirut.

Police said one Lebanese soldier was killed and nine civilians were wounded in scattered exchanges of gunfire and mortars between government troops and militiamen across the "green line" that splits Beirut into western and eastern halves.

Mr. Meridor said Israel understood that Lebanese President Amin Gemayel might not now be able to implement the accord. But he was not expected to abrogate it, he added.

The cabinet was believed to have discussed the issue of redeploying Israeli troops in South Lebanon later this year.

Military officials, who briefed the government Sunday, are known to favour a reduced Israeli presence in Lebanon with a redeployment further south from the Awali River to the Zaharani River.

Mr. Meridor said no decision was taken.

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Late Soviet President Yuri Andropov's wife (centre), son and daughter mourn at the Soviet leader's coffin Sunday (AP wirephoto)

## Preparations under way to lay Andropov to rest

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union, in mourning for late President Yuri V. Andropov, went ahead with preparations for his funeral Sunday and Konstantin U. Chernenko, the man in charge of organising his burial looked the most likely successor.

The field of potential candidates remained large, however, and the Communist Party Central Committee was expected to decide the issue at an emergency meeting on Monday morning.

Moscow was quiet Sunday. A long line of mourners filed past Mr. Andropov's open coffin as his body lay in state. Diplomats and Kremlinologists studied Politburo line-ups for clues to the succession.

Mr. Chernenko, 72, beaten by Mr. Andropov for leadership of the Communist Party after the death of Leonid Brezhnev, heads the committee organising Mr. Andropov's funeral and was first Saturday in the line of Politburo mourners.

A year ago he was seen as a man with no future after failing to succeed as Mr. Brezhnev's heir apparent. He re-emerged as party number two in June. His latest appointment indicated that his position was strong. Mr. Andropov headed Mr. Brezhnev's funeral committee.

Other messages of condolence came from Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. The Soviet news agency TASS said messages were flooding in from around the world.

Secret voting process

The procedure of choosing a new general secretary of party is a closed book to all but those involved. Officially he is elected by the Central Committee. Tra-

ditionally the vote is unanimous. The Soviet leadership has three parallel structures — party, government and parliament. Only that of the party, headed by the Central Committee and Politburo, really counts.

The head of government, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, is a Politburo member. The post of head of parliament, president of the Supreme Soviet, was held by both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov.

Central Committee meetings are behind closed doors and a fairly wide range of debate is thought to go on. They occur only twice a year and meanwhile the Politburo runs the country.

As several Politburo members may be in the running for the general secretary's job they must win the support of enough Central Committee members.

It is not known by outsiders if the vote takes the form of a show of hands, a secret ballot or by acclamation after the settlement of the issue has been privately but generally agreed.

One possibility, thought by most analysts to be an outside chance, is that no decision on a new party leader will be taken until the next regular Central Committee meeting which is not due before the end of March at the earliest.

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West expects no immediate thaw after Andropov, page 4

Soviets pay last respects to Andropov; Central Moscow quiet, but busy; Kissinger expects "peace offensive" from Moscow; Reagan calls for new East-West detente; page 8

## Impressive line-up of world leaders expected at Andropov's funeral

MOSCOW (AP) — The presidents of Italy and Yugoslavia, the chancellor of West Germany, the prime ministers of Britain, France, Canada and India, the vice-president of the United States and the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit Moscow in 20 years are among dozens of world leaders who will attend Yuri V. Andropov's Red Square funeral on Tuesday.

Most of the dignitaries are to arrive Monday to pay their last respects to Mr. Andropov and attend the burial.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was expected to arrive Sunday night.

He was expected to pay a courtesy call on party ideologist Konstantin U. Chernenko, who heads Mr. Andropov's funeral committee, and also planned to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, according to a Foreign Ministry official in Tokyo.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush, accompanied by his wife and U.S. Senate Republican leader Howard Baker, were scheduled to arrive in Moscow late Monday afternoon, according to a U.S. embassy spokesman.

The spokesman said Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker would be taken directly to the House of Unions, where Mr. Andropov's body lies

in state blanketed with flowers and flanked by Soviet army soldiers. They will stay in U.S. Ambassador Arthur Harman's residence, Spaso House, and will attend Mr. Andropov's funeral on Tuesday along with Mr. Harman, the spokesman said.

Mr. Thatcher, who has sought to improve ties with the Soviet Union in a time of superpower tension, was to arrive Monday with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The visiting dignitaries also will include Chinese Communist Party Politburo member Wan Li, a vice premier who will be the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit Moscow since premier Chou En Lai's 1964 visit.

Since then, Sino-Soviet relations have chilled over ideological, political and border disputes.

Also scheduled to arrive Monday were West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, as well as Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will lead the French delegation, which will include Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Ministry said in Paris.

A four-member French Communist Party delegation also was scheduled to travel to Moscow for Mr. Andropov's funeral, headed by party chief Georges Marchais, French party sources said.

Italy's Socialist President Sandro Pertini will head the Italian delegation, according to a spokesman for the president's office in Rome. Mr. Pertini will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, the office said.

Enrico Berlinguer, leader of the Italian Communist Party, also was scheduled to arrive with Mr. Pertini and Mr. Andreotti Monday afternoon on Italian air force DC-9, a spokesman for the Italian embassy here said.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose government is perhaps the Soviet Union's closest friend and trading partner among the world's developing countries, was scheduled to arrive Monday.

East bloc sources said European Communist leaders had been told not to arrive in Moscow before Monday afternoon as high level delegations would not be available to meet them until then.

The only East bloc nation to officially confirm that a representative would travel to Moscow for the funeral was Yugoslavia, Yugoslav President Miko-

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## Lebanese factional leaders discuss Beirut ceasefire

**BEIRUT (Agencies)** — Muslim leaders met Saudi-Lebanese mediator Rafiq Al Hariri Saturday night to work for a ceasefire and the elimination of the "Green Line" dividing east and west Beirut.

The talks were aimed at restoring a semblance of normalcy to west Beirut, which has been virtually cut off from supplies since Shi'ite militiamen took it over and confronted the army along the Green Line.

Bread has been scarce and the American University hospital has reported a shortage of oxygen and medical supplies.

Top Shi'ite and Sunni religious leaders, three former prime ministers and Shi'ite Amal militia leader Nabih Berri attended Saturday night's four-hour meeting at the Presidential Palace, state-run Beirut Radio said.

Mr. Berri and another opposition figure renewed their calls for the resignation of President Amin Gemayel Saturday.

"It is his right to try to save himself and it is my right to achieve the punishment of the man who destroys the people," Mr. Berri told Reuters.

Marwan Hamade, a top aide to Druze chieftain Walid Junblatt, said the Druze leader wanted Mr. Gemayel to resign and would not cooperate with him again.

Western diplomats, however, point out that Syria, the chief back-

ker of Mr. Gemayel's opponents and one of the most important factors in the region, has never publicly demanded that he go.

A statement in Damascus on Friday by the National Salvation Front, which groups Mr. Junblatt and two other opposition leaders, called for the Lebanese army to be purged, but did not repeat calls for Mr. Gemayel's resignation.

Meanwhile, official sources said, he is trying to set up a meeting of Syrian, U.S., Saudi and Lebanese foreign ministers.

They said he hoped the talks would be a prelude to a second round of the Geneva reconciliation talks, started in October and adjourned after a few days. Mr. Berri, a chief delegate, said he would go only if those responsible for the killing of the last several days were brought to account.

On Saturday 414 foreign civilians were flown by helicopter to U.S. navy ships, a U.S. Marine spokesman said, in the second and last day of evacuation by the U.S. and British governments.

### U.S. completes evacuation

Meanwhile the U.S. State Dep-

artment said the United States completed a hazardous two-day evacuation of Americans from Lebanon on Saturday, removing 884 men, women and children from shell-torn Beirut to safety on the island of Cyprus.

The department, citing reports from the U.S. embassy in Beirut, said 505 people had left the city on Friday with an additional 379 leaving on Saturday.

"We have reports that the operation was held up briefly when some mortar bombs landed in the sea near the processing site," said Anita Stockman, a department press officer.

She confirmed reports that a woman had been wounded during the evacuation, saying she was struck in the neck by a "stray" rifle round.

The woman, a Turkish citizen, was flown by helicopter to the USS Guam offshore where she received medical treatment and was reported in "excellent condition," Miss Stockman said.

The department said that a total of 579 evacuees had reached the Cypriot port of Larnaca as of 8 p.m. local time.

"The rest are enroute aboard U.S. navy vessels," the department said.

The department said a number of Americans remain in Beirut but that final figures on the total are not yet available.



A Lebanese getting ready to leave his house, which was partially destroyed by the intense fighting that took place in west Beirut during the past week (A.P. wirephoto)

## Gemayel's policy caused crisis, Amal leader says

**HAMBURG, West Germany (R)** — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's failure to trust rival religious factions and his pursuit instead of a divide and rule policy led directly to the country's latest crisis, Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement, said in an interview released last Saturday.

Mr. Berri told the West German news magazine Der Spiegel that Mr. Gemayel had failed to fulfil agreements after his return from last year's national reconciliation conference in Geneva.

"He was so stupid not to make proper use of the unique historical opportunity which he was given," Mr. Berri said.

"He tried to play us off against one another, faithful to the old

method of divide and rule. He proved that he is politically immature, that he lacks the most basic experience. His father's Falangist upbringing is in his bones."

He accused Mr. Gemayel of believing that all problems could be solved by force, called on him to resign and said that the next president as a priority should revoke the treaty signed with Israel last May.

The May 17 treaty, which formally ended hostilities between the two countries, called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops but also provided for Israeli anti-guerrilla patrols in southern Lebanon and has been consistently opposed by Syria.

## Orthodox Jews prepare for Palestinian state

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)** — A small sect of Orthodox Jews, which sees the creation of a Jewish state as a sacrifice until the arrival of the messiah, said Sunday it was preparing to live in a Palestinian state by insisting on modest dress by Muslim visitors.

The Neturei Karta Jews' plastered much of their Jerusalem neighbourhood of Mea Shearim with posters in Arabic requesting women to cover their arms and legs.

The sect said its supreme council had decided on the move "in anticipation of the establishment

of a Palestinian state as part of a Jordan-Palestinian confederation."

Sect spokesman Rabbi Moshe Hirsch said: "The world-renowned modest Muslim dress has deteriorated sharply after having been affected by the ways and customs of the Zionists' uncivilised dress."

He said adherence to the request would "further the peaceful and amicable relationship between the Muslim and Jewish people as had been the rule before Zionism had infringed on the Jewish way of life."

## GCC discussing arms industry

**DOHA (R)** — Qatar's chief of staff, Colonel Mubarak bin Abdul Rahman Al Thani, was quoted Sunday as saying the six members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) were continuing talks on setting up a Gulf arms industry.

In an interview published by the 'Qatari Daily Al Rayyah, he said some of the council's six members

had already entered the initial stages of military industrialisation but did not elaborate.

He said the council's chiefs of staff would discuss a joint defence strategy and tactical responsibilities in strategic defence at a three-day meeting starting here Monday.

## Grenade explodes in Bethlehem

**TEL AVIV, Israel (AP)** — A booby-trapped hand grenade exploded in Bethlehem on Saturday, injuring no one but causing some damage to property, military sources said.

Israel Television said the grenade was planted in a building a few hundred meters from the home of Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij. It said the grenade was of standard Israeli army issue.

There has been a string of attacks and attempted attacks on

Christian and Muslim religious institutions in and around occupied Jerusalem during the last two months, culminating with the finding of 22 grenades and other explosives planted near the Muslim holy places of Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock in occupied Jerusalem last month.

Anonymous telephone callers claimed responsibility for the attacks on behalf of an underground Jewish extremist group called TNT, the Hebrew acronym for

"Terror Against Terror." The first such attacks came immediately after the bombing of a Jerusalem bus in December which killed six Israelis and wounded 44.

No suspects have yet been charged.

In another incident on Saturday, unidentified attackers threw a hand grenade at a parked Israeli vehicle in Gaza in the occupied Gaza Strip, a local reporter said. He said the grenade did not explode and caused no injuries.

## Book says Arafat knew of Israeli invasion

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — A new book on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon says that Palestinian commander Yasser Arafat knew of the impending invasion and a worried general staff believed a spy in Israel's upper military echelons was leaking information to the commanders, an Israeli newspaper reported Sunday.

The War of Deceit by Israel Television's Arab affairs reporter Ehud Yaari and Zeev Schiff, military affairs correspondent for the daily Haaretz, says that then Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Raphael Eytan was so sure somebody was leaking information that he ordered an investigation and for a while thought there was a spy among his closest staff.

But the investigation turned up no source of the leaks. Haaretz quoted the book as saying, The

newspaper quotes the authors as writing that French and American sources told Mr. Arafat of the impending Israeli military operation and even advised him on how to behave if this happened.

However, it is not clear how much information these sources supplied.

The authors, whose book is to be published this week in Hebrew, claim that from protocols of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) captured by Israel it is clear that Mr. Arafat knew of the Israelis' intention to reach the outskirts of Beirut and link up with Lebanese Falangist forces.

Even before the attempted assassination of Israeli ambassador to London, Shlomo Argov, on June 3, 1982, Mr. Arafat gave orders for the redeployment of PLO

commandos in southern Lebanon and the PLO arms and ammunition to be moved from their storage area under west Beirut's Sport City Stadium. However, the authors say, the orders were not carried out and the arms dump was destroyed in an Israeli air force strike June 4, two days before the land invasion.

The authors write that as long as four months before the war, Mr. Arafat's deputy Abu Iyad, knew that in a meeting Jan. 12 in Beirut, then defence Minister Ariel Sharon won a promise from Falangist forces leader Bashir Gemayel to fight the commandos in west Beirut. Abu Iyad assessed, correctly, that Mr. Gemayel, who was assassinated in Sept. 1982, would break the agreement and not fight the commandos.

## Australian pilot killed in Sudan attack

**CAIRO (R)** — An Australian pilot was killed in an insurgent attack on a construction site in the southern Sudanese swamps on Friday when several other foreign workers were abducted, diplomatic sources said here Sunday.

The sources said details of the dead man would probably be released soon in Melbourne but Cairo-based diplomats understood that he died when secessionists shot up the hut where he was asleep. Rocket grenades and small arms were used in the attack. They said it was most likely he

died in the battle and was not taken hostage along with six or seven other foreigners engaged in digging on the Jonglei Canal project.

The fate of those abducted was not yet known here while the Sudanese authorities in Khartoum have issued no statement after saying Saturday that seven foreigners were missing after the attack at Sobat, upper Nile region.

Sudan accuses Libya and Ethiopia of being behind the new secessionist guerrilla flare-up in

south Sudan, where a million people died in similar bush war in the 1950s and 1960s.

The insurgents have made a point of striking at key economic projects that depend on foreigners. The U.S. Chevron Oil Company suspended oil exploration in some areas after three of its foreign workers were killed on Feb. 2.

The Jonglei Canal is being built to divert Nile water from the Sudd swamps of south Sudan and supply it to the north and Egypt.

## Ethiopian deserters said refusing repatriation

**KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP)** — The majority of an estimated 5,000 Ethiopian soldiers who were reported to have fled their country for Sudan last month have refused repatriation and have asked for asylum here, the Sudan News Agency reported Saturday, quoting an unidentified authoritative source at the State Security Department.

The agency did not give the numbers of those who wished to stay in Sudan and those who wanted to go home.

The soldiers had "spoken bitterly about the deteriorating situation in their country and the lack of morale in the Ethiopian army," the agency said.

Ethiopia's Marxist central government has carried on for the last

ten years a war begun by the late Emperor Haile Selassie in the 1960s against guerrillas seeking independence for Eritrea, a province in northern Ethiopia which borders Sudan.

The Ethiopian soldiers were reported to have entered Sudan in mid-January following battles with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front.

## Bahrain arrests member of illegal group

**BAHRAIN (R)** — A Bahraini national has been arrested by security authorities here for involvement with an illegal political organisation, the Interior Ministry said Sunday.

It said in a statement that Ibrahim Mansour Ibrahim, whom it identified as head of the Islamic Enlightenment Society in Bahrain, was found in possession of leaflets containing propaganda for the banned society.

Local newspapers reported ear-

lier this month that another Bahraini national had been arrested for possessing explosives and arms including automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenades and launchers.

The authorities crushed an attempted coup at the end of 1981, jailing three people for life and 70 others for shorter terms for involvement in the plot, which it said was Iranian-backed.

Bahrain has an estimated population of around 360,000, with

Shi'ite Muslims slightly in the majority. The ruling Al Khalifa family, like most royal families in the Gulf are Sunni Muslims.

Security has been tightened around official buildings and foreign embassies here and in other Gulf states in the wake of the Dec. 12 bomb attacks on the U.S. and French embassies and government buildings in Kuwait, for which 25 people went on trial Saturday.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Children's Programme
18:00	Children's Programme
18:30	Children's Programme
19:00	Children's Programme
19:30	Children's Programme
20:00	Children's Programme
20:30	Children's Programme
21:00	Children's Programme
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FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	French Programme
20:00	French Programme
21:00	French Programme
22:00	French Programme
23:00	French Programme
24:00	French Programme
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM 5.0 MHz. FM	Light Music
95.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
107.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
115.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
123.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
131.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
139.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
147.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
155.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
163.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
171.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
179.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
187.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
195.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
203.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
211.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
219.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
227.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
235.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
243.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
251.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
259.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
267.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
275.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
283.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
291.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
299.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
307.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
315.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
323.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
331.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
339.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
347.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
355.5 KHz. FM	Light Music
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## 'Obeidat visits Army Headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, in his capacity as defence minister, Sunday called at the Army Headquarters and met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. They have discussed a number of topics concerning the Armed Forces. Army Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb attended the meeting.

Later, the prime minister heard a briefing on the training programmes and duties of the Armed Forces presented by the assistant chief of staff for training and operations.

Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, and several senior army officers attended the meeting.



Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat (centre) talks with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (left) and Chief of Army Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb at the Army Headquarters Sunday (Petra photo)

## Symposium on health opens at university

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on "continued medical and health education" opened at the University of Jordan Sunday. University President Abdul Salam Al Majali opened the symposium with a speech underlining the concept of "the medical family" — the doctor, the nurse and the patient — all partners in an integrated process.

Dr. Majali stressed the close relationship between the university which trains doctors and the hospital where the doctors and specialists practise, and called for closer co-operation between the two in both planning and carrying out programmes in the medical profession.

He expressed hope that the symposium will achieve the best results and the participants will benefit from free and fair discussion.

Also addressing the opening session was Health Minister Kamel Al Ajlouni who thanked the University of Jordan and the World Health Organisation (WHO) for organising the symposium. Dr. Ajlouni expressed hope that his ministry will increase its co-operation with the university in health affairs and in raising the standard of physicians and the medical services in the country.

A WHO representative made a speech in which he outlined the role of the organisation in supporting medical education in Jordan in co-operation with the University of Jordan.

The five-day symposium will discuss among other things subjects pertaining to the aims of "continued medical education" and its methods and evaluation.

The symposium is designed to raise the efficiency and improve the skill of physicians and health institutions.

Taking part in the symposium, the first of its kind in Jordan, are representatives of faculties of medicine, nursing and pharmacy at the University of Jordan, the Health Ministry, the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the Jordanian Medical Association and the Ministry of Education.

The symposium was sponsored by the University of Jordan's centre for developing human resources employed in the health field. The centre was established in 1981 to give training to teaching staff in the faculties of medicine and nursing at the university and the paramedical institutes and to draw up programmes for health training.

## Jordan to host 1st Arab cereals conference in July

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The first Arab conference on the production, processing, consumption and marketing of cereals will open in Amman on July 17. Dr. Falah Sa'id Jaber, secretary general of the Arab Union for Foodstuff Industries (AUF), announced Sunday.

Mr. Jaber said that the conference, which will be held in co-operation between the Jordanian Ministry of Supply and the AUF, is designed to promote current efforts for achieving Arab food security.

Participants from all Arab countries will concentrate their efforts at the conference to reach a pan-Arab plan for increasing the production of cereals through intensive projects based on modern technology and advanced scientific methods, Dr. Jaber said.

He said the participants will also discuss a pan-Arab plan for storing grain and will recommend a joint Arab stand in accordance with international grain agreements. More than 100 working papers concerning cereal production and processing, grain consumption, prices and future trends both in the Arab and international grain markets were submitted at the conference, Dr. Jaber said.

Simultaneously with the conference, three specialised seminars will be held in Amman; the first on the cereal production situation in the Arab World, the second on production technology, marketing and processing of cereals and the third on world grain markets, Dr. Jaber said.

Speakers at these seminars will represent the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development, the Arab League, the Council of Arab Economic Unity, the Federation of Arab Chambers of Industry, Trade and Agriculture, the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in addition to AUF and grain experts from Arab countries.

A preparatory committee chaired by Ministry of Supply Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf has been set up to prepare for the conference.

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## Youth City expansion plan to cost JD 300,000

AMMAN (Petra) — Al Hussein Youth City is to be enlarged and additional facilities and sports halls will be annexed to it in a project expected to cost JD 300,000, according to its Director Issam Arida.

Mr. Arida said new halls will be built for gymnasium, wrestling, chess games and taekwondo, the golf course will be completed and other improvements will be introduced to the basketball and boxing pools. The stadium will be better lighted at night and the tennis courts will be fenced, Mr. Arida added.

In the past year, Mr. Arida said, an amount totalling JD 1.52 million was spent on improving the sports facilities, including the building of the Sports Palace on a 4,000 square-metre area, "Petra".

football stadium, audience stands that can accommodate 5,000 spectators, and constructing 16 warehouses.

Last year a plot of land adjacent to the Martyr's Monument was paved, a squash court was built and more room was made available for spectators, Mr. Arida said.

He added that materials worth JD 11,000 have been purchased to build public tennis courts. The cost of these courts will be paid by His Majesty King Hussein, he said.

According to Mr. Arida a water well for the Sports City was drilled last year, with a storage capacity of 650 cubic metres. The well is supplied with pumps for the pools, he said.

## World leaders due in Moscow

Continued from page 1

Spiljak and Ambassador to the Soviet Union Mijko Drulovic were scheduled to travel to Moscow, according to government officials.

Other leaders who announced plans to attend were:

Belgian Deputy Premier Jeanetap, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, Irish President Patrick Hillery and Foreign Minister Peter Barry, Tanzanian General Secretary Rashidi Kawawa, Tunisian Foreign Minister Mbeji Caid Ezebsi, Dutch foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek, Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal and Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter.

## Speakers, minister offer condolences at Soviet embassy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The speakers of the Upper and Lower House of Parliament, Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akif Al Fayez, respectively, Sunday called at the Soviet embassy in Amman and offered their condolences on the death of President Yuri Andropov.

Both speakers praised the strong ties of friendship and close co-operation between Jordan and the Soviet Union and expressed appreciation for the Soviet support for Arab causes and contributions to world peace, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Lawzi and Mr. Fayez also sent cables to the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressing their heartfelt grief and profound sorrow on the death of Mr. Andropov, Petra added.

Also on Sunday, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri called at the Soviet embassy in Amman to offer condolences on the death of the Soviet president. The minister signed a special condolences register at the embassy. The Soviet embassy has announced that the register will be open on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 12 and 13, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

## Ambassadors present credentials

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two newly appointed ambassadors to Jordan Sunday called at the Foreign Ministry and presented copies of their credentials to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. They were Datu Al Haj Mukhtar Ahmad of Malaysia and Abdul Oader Hamid Mohammad of Sri Lanka.

## Father stabs daughter

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 45-year-old man from Irbid identified only as AAG, stabbed his 21-year-old daughter several times, in an attempt to kill, according to Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday.

The victim was admitted at the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid. The attempted killer was apprehended and investigations are under way, the Al Ra'i report said.

## Yarmouk University opens dialogue with expelled students

By Lamis K. Andoni and Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times staff reporters

IRBID — Disruptions at the Yarmouk University came to an end Saturday after the university administration decided to sit down and discuss the demands submitted by representatives of expelled students. Demonstrations and protests erupted last week at the university campus after a university decision to dismiss 470 students for not obtaining the required accumulated average of 70 per cent.



Adnan Badran

A special reform committee, which was formed to discuss the demands of the students, started its meetings Sunday with the Faculty of Science students of whom 174 were expelled for not attaining the required averages. One hundred and twelve students were expelled from the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, 78 from the Faculty of Arts, 72 from the Faculty of Engineering, 21 medical science students, three pharmacy students and three education diploma students.

The reform committee plans to hold meetings with the students of the Faculty of Engineering and Medical Sciences and Faculty of Arts and Economics and Social Sciences on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday respectively.

Earlier last week, president of the Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, announced that 400 of the expelled students would be allowed to continue their studies in other fields of specialisations as private students and for the same fees. The decision was taken after three days of demonstrations at the university campus.

The students turned down the president's decision, describing it as a retreat by the university. Mr. Badran denied that the university has gone back on his decision and said the administration was ready to establish a dialogue with the students, "which is the policy of the university from the beginning."

The students approached the administration with four basic demands: the re-admission of all expelled students; the formation of a students' council; the suspension of student societies — which, according to some students did not represent the student body — and the amendment of the university regulations.

In an interview with the Jordan Times Sunday, Dr. Badran said: "All that the students really want is an easier curriculum and regulations which is something we cannot afford, because we are striving for quality and not quantity." Dr. Badran noted that during a meeting with the students Sunday, he discussed different issues. He described the students' demands as suggestions and said the administration will seriously study their problems and try to do what is best for them.

According to Dr. Badran, causes of the student demonstrations were: students' frustration with the curriculum, which he agreed, have been more difficult this year, and the manner in which the news of dismissing the students were announced. The university displayed the names of dismissed students on the campus bulletin board, and this was a mistake, according to Dr. Badran. He expressed the view that it would have been better if the students have been informed confidentially about the dismissal decision.

Dr. Badran said that weakness in English might be one of the reasons for the students' failure since the university teaches most of its subjects in English. "Weakness in English, however, does not justify their failure since the university offers special courses to teach English," he said.

He stressed that it is of great importance for the students' future to learn English which has become an "international scientific language."

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Meanwhile, as dialogue between the administration and the students continue, a number of expelled students reportedly have started registering Sunday as private students, hoping that this will provide them a chance of returning to the university.

## JP MC profits JD 8 million

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JP MC) last year sold 3.7 million tonnes of phosphates worth JD 57 million, making a profit of JD 8 million, A JP MC statement said Sunday.

A total of 620,000 tonnes of phosphates were sold to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company in Aqaba and the rest was sold abroad, according to the statement.

A company spokesman said that the JP MC board of directors has recommended at its meeting held last Wednesday that 12 per cent of the nominal value of each share should be distributed in dividends to the shareholders. The total dividend so distributed will amount to JD 2.4 million.

He said the board has decided to call for a general meeting on April 16 to discuss the board's general report and the general budget for 1984 which amounts to JD 90 million.

## Saudi trucks exempt from fee

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Sunday issued instructions exempting Saudi lorries with Saudi Arabian licence plates from paying fees normally charged on foreign trucks entering Jordan.

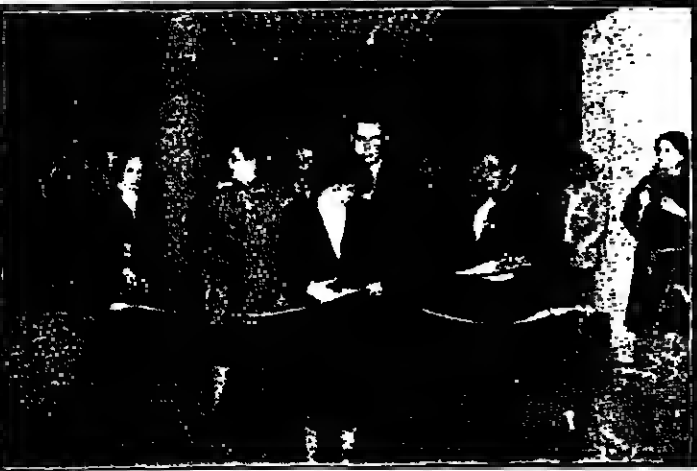
The instructions said that vehicles transporting goods for Saudi Arabia will also be exempted from paying the fees provided the practice is reciprocated by Saudi Arabia.

## Sharaf opens photo exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Laila Sharaf opened at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Sunday an exhibition of photographs by American artist Jodi Cobb. On display for a whole week are 40 photographs depicting Jordanian natural scenery and various activities in Jordan in addition to photographs of His Majesty King Hussein.

The opening ceremony was attended by Ministry of Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah, members of the Upper House of Parliament, senior Jordanian officials and members of the diplomatic missions in Amman.

The exhibition is organised by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in co-operation with the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.



Information Minister Laila Sharaf Sunday opens a photograph exhibition at the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental (Petra photo)

## Lebanese mediation efforts remain deadlocked

Continued from page 1

The state radio said U.S. navy jets staged several reconnaissance runs over Beirut and the hills overlooking the U.S. Marine headquarters at Beirut airport which has been closed since last week.

Fighting between the Lebanese army and Muslim leftist militias continued sporadically. Local radios reported occasional artillery exchanges in the mountains overlooking Beirut and clashes, at points along the front line dividing the city.

Residents reported aircraft flying over the mountains, where areas controlled by the Syrian army and leftist militias came under heavy U.S. naval bombardment twice in the last week.

Political sources said the breakdown of trust between the president and the opposition was blocking serious dialogue on how to

stop Lebanon dissolving into civil war.

The mainly Druze, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shiite Muslim leaders Saturday repeated their position that Mr. Gemayel must resign if a settlement were to be achieved (Gemayel's policy caused crisis, Berri says, page 2).

Sunni Muslim leaders and the Syrian government have not supported the demands but have made clear Mr. Gemayel must

offer considerable concessions if he wants to remain president.

The newspaper As Safir, which is close to the opposition, said that resolving the dispute over last May's troop withdrawal accord between Lebanon and Israel might be the way to prepare for a political settlement.

Opposition groups want the treaty cancelled as it envisaged an Israeli role in policing South Lebanon even after a pullout.

**Effective March 2**

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Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline



# Jordan Times

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## Unremitting tragedy

THE FIRING of three Katyusha missiles into Metulla over the week-end came as a timely reminder to the Israelis that their "operation peace for Galilee" has proved to be a miserable failure, paid for by incalculable human and material losses, and as an occasion to review this needless, albeit destructive, war.

It is out for us Arabs to advise the Israelis on whether they should set up a judicial inquiry or call for new elections to pinpoint the responsibility for the Lebanese invasion; nor is it our business to sympathise with the Israeli public for having elected murderers and blood-thirsty men to lead them into such situations as they are in now. It is our observation, however, that Israel suffers today much more from its self-righteousness and destructive policies than at any given time before.

The evidence is on the ground in that part of Lebanon presently occupied by the Israelis.

Prior to the launching of the Israeli invasion on June 6, 1982, and in the three years preceding that date, one Israeli had died as a result of Palestinian attacks against Galilee, according to U.N. officials; today, nearly 20 months after the invasion, some 4,000 Israelis (official figures) have been either killed or wounded in Lebanon, and there is no sign the bloody conflict is about to end. Before, probably only a handful of the Lebanese in the south fought against the Israelis; now, most of the population there openly display their hostility against the Israeli occupation and a great number of them are willing to die for their cause. Also, Israel was counting on the co-operation of certain Lebanese factions to help it dominate both the government in Beirut and the border area in the south; but these grandiose dreams have been dealt a heavy blow by the latest developments in Lebanon and the death of the renegade Major Saad Haddad. Before the invasion, Israel could count on the moderate leadership of Yasser Arafat to keep all factions of the PLO from violating the agreed ceasefire; today, the Israelis would have to deal with Palestinian hardliners whose aims are clearly to step up the fight against Israel.

Not long ago, the Israeli government wanted all sorts of conditions met before it could order its troops out of southern Lebanon. Last week, the prime minister, Mr. Shamir, said the only condition for an Israeli pullback was "that the security of our northern border be assured."

If what Shamir says there is true, why, someone may ask, did Israel start the war?

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Will America respond favourably?

PRESIDENT Reagan's meetings with His Majesty King Hussein and President Mubarak of Egypt in the coming two days offer a golden opportunity for the American leader to prove his administration's determination and ability to restore U.S. credibility. He can consult with the two leaders on the Palestinian issue and can hear their views about the most suitable comprehensive and just Middle East solution, which may help to regain stability and peace in the region.

Following its strategic alliance with Israel, Washington will need more than mere words to prove that it is serious about achieving peace in this region. For instance, the American president can announce his support for the Franco-Egyptian proposal which will be presented by Mr. Mubarak at the meeting, and Mr. Reagan should seize this opportunity to prove that America indeed seeks peace and stability in the Middle East.

The two meetings will reveal whether the Reagan administration is serious about honouring its commitment to force Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and to stop Israel's settlement policies in the occupied West Bank. No doubt the American administration realises Jordan's desire to establish a just peace in the region and efforts to regain for the Palestinians their right to independence and self-determination. We hope that Mr. Reagan will respond positively to the two leaders' proposals and act towards serving the cause of peace.

#### Al Dustour: Honest tribute for Andropov

WE FEEL great sorrow and grief at the death of Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader who had strongly supported Arab just causes. We pay tribute for the man who contributed much towards reducing East-West tension and worked for the establishment of world peace. The Arab countries found in the Soviet Union a faithful friend who stood by their side in times of hardships, and the Palestinian people see in the Soviet Union and its leaders a strong supporter for their rights. Despite his short term in office, Andropov proved to the world his firmness and skill in handling international affairs, which has placed him among the world's great leaders.

The stable policies which he adopted in the past 15 months of his rule and the understanding and support he displayed for people struggling for freedom have made him a true leader and a staunch pillar of peace. World leaders who will attend Andropov's funeral in Moscow on Tuesday will remember this great man and his endeavours towards strengthening ties of friendship with all countries and his relentless efforts for establishing confidence and mutual respect among the world's nations.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Still the door is open

THE SUCCESSES achieved by the opposition groups in Lebanon over the Beirut government have dealt a devastating blow to President Gemayel and left his army in disarray. But the opposition has not closed the door to a dialogue with the government and therefore was content to declare its demand for an end to the influence of the Falangist party in the government and for a re-structuring of the country's political framework.

However, initial government reactions and U.S. bombardment of nationalist Lebanese regions do not give cause for optimism, as they indicate that the government is clinging fast to its position. Lebanon therefore faces two options now:

Escalating mediation efforts on the Arab and international levels for achieving a balanced formula to appease both parties or escalating preparations for a final round of fighting between the two sides.

The question now is whether Arab efforts will succeed in defusing the situation or will the whole issue be left for the United Nations to try its hand in the affair.

## West expects no immediate thaw after Andropov

By Charles Bremner  
Reuter

MOSCOW — The death of President Yuri Andropov is unlikely to herald a rapid thaw in Moscow's chilly relations with the West despite overtures from President Reagan and European leaders, diplomats said Sunday.

Whether the new Kremlin leader comes from the older Politburo generation or is one of the young hardliners groomed by the late Mr. Andropov, Soviet foreign policy is more likely to reflect continuity than change, they said.

"There is little scope for movement. There may be gestures, but the chances are they will stay tough for some time," one European diplomat said.

Mr. Andropov's 15 months in office marked the sharpest slide in East-West relations since the 1950s and Western leaders, many of them coming to Moscow for Tuesday's funeral, have been talking of a turning point.

Mr. Reagan, reviled by the Kremlin as a reckless warmonger, called on Moscow Saturday to work with the United States

for peace. Vice-President George Bush, said in London on his way to Moscow: "We view this as a turning point, a possibility to move forward."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who will also attend the funeral, called for closer East-West ties away from the dispute on nuclear arms control. East-West tension has crystallised over the deadlock on this issue.

Moscow walked out of Geneva talks on intermediate range weapons and suspended negotiations on strategic missiles when U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles arrived in Europe in November.

Diplomats said they believed the Kremlin was certain to see the nuclear arms issue as paramount and would continue to insist on a U.S. concession before a return to talks.

In his last public statement late last month, Mr. Andropov scored a conciliatory speech by Mr. Reagan, saying the Soviet Union wanted deeds not words.

Some Western leaders in their own way of thinking saw Moscow's hardline, defensive stance

over recent months as a reflection of stagnation stemming from Mr. Andropov's long illness.

According to their argument, a decisive leader might be able to innovate, take initiatives and show flexibility.

However many Moscow-based diplomats see the pattern of Soviet foreign policy as continuous and largely determined by a group striving for fixed ideological and political goals.

Although Mr. Andropov brought a fresh, businesslike style to decision-making, especially in his active early days, he was following policy lines set in the days of his predecessor Leonid Brezhnev, they say.

The Kremlin made its commitment to halting NATO's planned deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe under Mr. Brezhnev and this, combined with Mr. Reagan's harsh anti-Soviet stance, dictated the super-power's collision course under Mr. Andropov.

Under new leadership, foreign policy is likely to be determined by a consensus of the same group in

the Politburo, believed to include Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov and veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Kremlin stressed continuity on Friday in a statement to the Soviet people. "Our party and state will continue to put into life in a firm and unswerving way the principles of peaceful co-existence," it said.

It pledged to "resolutely thwart the adventurous designs of imperialism and consolidate the country's defence might."

Although the new leader's personality would play a role, he would move cautiously for some time. He could also be expected quickly to demonstrate a firm hand in foreign policy so as to dispel any idea that a power vacuum had weakened Soviet resolve.

None of the leading candidates for the party leadership has wide foreign policy experience.

Konstantin Chernenko, 72, considered a leading contender, made a few trips abroad with Mr. Brezhnev and attended the French Communist Party congress in February 1982. Western dip-

lomats said he appeared to favour détente but demonstrated little flair for diplomacy.

Grigory Romanov, 61, another possible leader, is known for his tough anti-Western attitudes. Mikhail Gorbachov, 52, an economic specialist, is regarded as the most businesslike and flexible of the leading candidates.

Mr. Gromyko, 74, the world's longest-serving foreign minister, has not been excluded as a possible successor to Mr. Andropov.

It could take months before a new man had enough authority to risk innovation or concession in his dealing with the West, diplomats said.

The picture is further complicated by the question of the U.S. presidential election late this year. The Kremlin may wait to find out what president it will be dealing with before setting longer-term policy.

The gathering of foreign leaders for Mr. Andropov's funeral will give a clue to the style of the new leadership, which some diplomats believe could follow a more collective form than that of Mr. Bre-

zhnev's succession. The Moscow meetings could also give some impetus to the slight change in East-West relations noted by Western leaders who attended the opening last month of the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament.

When Mr. Andropov took over the dazed visiting statesmen with his intelligence and grasp of diplomacy in a hectic round of meetings following Mr. Brezhnev's funeral.

This raised hopes among Western leaders of a fresh and lenient Soviet approach to foreign policy. But these were never fulfilled.

In Mr. Andropov's 15 months, Soviet policy was notable for its toughness. Mr. Andropov's main achievement appeared to be in persuading elements of the West European peace movements that the Soviet Union was not intent on war.

Only in the Middle East has the Kremlin gained some ground through the failure of the U.S. political to the area and because of the emerging power of its close ally Syria.

## Syria faces down the Reagan administration on Lebanon

By Roger Matthews

"SO FAR as discussions with Syria are concerned, they don't get anywhere," they did get somewhere at the time we appeared more forceful. But as we have had continuing resolutions introduced in our Congress and discussions generated by that, the Syrians basically become totally intransigent."

President Reagan is even more specific than Mr. George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, in laying the blame for the fierce upsurge of fighting squarely at Syria's door. "I call on the government of Syria which occupies Lebanese territory, from which much of the shelling of civilian centres originates and which facilitates and supplies instruments for terrorist attacks on the people of Lebanon, to cease their activity," he said last Monday.

Yet Syria shows no sign that it is listening. For Damascus the renewal of civil war in Lebanon is of critical importance not just because of the close historical, personal and economic ties between the two countries, but also because the Syrian regime is convinced that the U.S. and Israel have been attempting — through invasion and negotiation — to bring Lebanon out of the Arab camp and under direct Western influence.

More than any other it is this issue which crops up in con-

versation with senior Syrian officials. Ever since President Anwar Sadat of Egypt broke Arab ranks in November 1977 by visiting Israel, they have been sure that Washington wishes only to impose its own settlement terms on the Middle East.

The American Achilles heel seen by Syria — and reflected also in the remarks of Mr. Shultz — is that U.S. public opinion has now swung behind the withdrawal of the Marines from Beirut. For President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon this is the most visible sign of U.S. support for his regime.

"There is one very big difference between the American hostages held in Tehran during Jimmy Carter's re-election year and the American Marine hostages in Beirut during Ronald Reagan's re-election year — and that is, unlike the Iranians, the Lebanese people are killing their hostages," says a senior aide to President Hafez Al Assad of Syria. This cool assessment of the Lebanese crisis betrays not a hint of official regret at the deaths of the Marines or the slightest acceptance of responsibility.

Such attitudes have helped convince President Reagan and Mr. Shultz that Syria is systematically "sabotaging all U.S. efforts to bring stability to Lebanon and to persuade Jordan and other moderate Arab countries to come to the negotiating table with Israel on the basis of the administration's

peace proposals tabled on Sept. 1, 1982.

In Damascus, however, the regime believes it has the U.S. administration on the run and that the inevitable failure of its policy in Lebanon will also have an influence on other Arab leaders who are still tempted to co-operate with President Reagan.

"One should not underestimate the impact that the military failure of both Israel and the U.S. in Lebanon will have on the entire region," says a Western diplomat in Damascus. "The credibility of the Israeli forces has been seriously denied and if Mr. Reagan is forced to pull out the Marines then the U.S., too, will look like a paper tiger."

It is unlikely that the Syrians will provide even a fig-leaf of an "honourable" withdrawal for the Marines unless there is a significant shift in U.S. policy, especially on the key issue of the May 17 agreement between President Gemayel of Lebanon and the Israeli government, which legitimised a continuing Israeli presence in southern Lebanon.

Not only is the abrogation of that agreement the key demand of all the opposition forces battling the Lebanese army in and around Beirut today, but is considered by the Syrians to be a direct threat to their strategic defence against Israel.

"Lebanon used to be our strategic defence in depth. Under the

May 17 agreement it has become Israel's strategic depth," says Mr. Farouk Al Shara, Syria's minister of state for foreign affairs, in Damascus. "Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon, in June 1982, its artillery has been less than 25 kilometres from Damascus. How do you expect us to tolerate that?"

The May 17 agreement allows Israeli aircraft to fly over southern Lebanon at will, and they would be given the right to fly over the rest of Lebanon at a height above 15,000 feet. That poses a direct security threat to Syria.

Mr. Al Shara continues: "We believe that Lebanon should be a free, independent, sovereign nation. But it cannot be used as a route for direct attacks on Syria. We do not hear any negative attitude towards the Western countries but when the U.S. and Israel try to make Lebanon a Western country, then we must oppose that happening."

The Syrian regime unquestionably respects the forceful use of power, as do the Lebanese. In a part of the world where power has only come from the barrel of a gun during the past eight years there is little credibility given to those who threaten but cannot act. President Assad, himself, has maintained his regime in Damascus since 1970 by demonstrating a total lack of squeamishness in dealing with those who appear to threaten his authority.

Anyone who doubts President Assad's determination to remain in power, whatever the cost to others, should read Amnesty International's latest report on Syria. It provides a frightening record of the most violent abuses of human rights.

These abuses reached their peak in February 1982 with the uprising by Muslim fundamentalists in the town of Hama. For a week, President Assad's Special Forces units mercilessly shelled the section of the city where the uprising was centred, leaving at least 5,000 dead and thousands more wounded.

Some Syrians, who were horrified by the carnage at Hama, can today be heard using the name of Hama almost proudly. When asked whether President Assad might lose his nerve over the confrontation with the U.S. in Lebanon they respond: "You can't be serious. You are talking about the man of Hama."

It also helps to explain why President Assad will ignore most other considerations in his determination not to give ground to the U.S. and Israel in Lebanon. Contrary to President Reagan's

belief, there is little evidence to suggest that there is much ideological substance to the relationship between Damascus and Moscow, other than that dictated by Syria's military requirements. Even Syrian officials admit privately that they were pushed into the arms of the Soviet Union. It was the only country which would provide Syria with the ability to stand up to Israel, but they admit there is an economic and a political price to pay.

"Government ministers are basically too frightened to tell Mr. Assad just what a mess this country's economy is in," a leading businessman said last week. "War has been declared on the private sector."

There is now a 13-month delay between the issuing of an import licence for a private sector merchant and the granting of a letter of credit.

Evidence of how closely the Syrian private sector is tied in to Lebanon can be discovered by visiting one of a number of Syrian villages along the border. "I drive up there, see this Syrian army officer I know and give him my order. It could be anything from building materials, to refrigerators, cases of whisky, or western women's clothes for my wife's boutique," explained the merchant. "Sometimes he will come back the same day with the order, or maybe I will have to wait 48 hours or so, but there's very little which he can't deliver."

It is a system which appears to benefit everyone. It helps sustain the economy of eastern Lebanon, partially satisfies the requirements of the Syrian middle classes, provides substantial financial gains for well-placed members of the regime, and does not sully the theoretically socialist ideology of the government.

Even more bizarre is the close economic relationship between Syria and Iran which has sprung from solely political motives. Because of the bitter antipathy between the regimes in Damascus and Baghdad, President Assad shut the Iraqi oil pipeline which carried crude to the Mediterranean at Banias. The decision damaged Iraq more than Syria economically but was nonetheless a financial blow to Damascus, only partially compensated for by a gift of 1m tonnes a year of crude from Tehran. The more sinister aspect of the deal from an American point of view has been the introduction of Iranian Revolutionary Guards into Lebanon.

Their willingness to die at the wheel of a truck loaded with exp-



losives has made them difficult to counter, and during the past six months they have had an impact on political developments in Lebanon far in excess of their small numbers. It is almost impossible to prove that they have been aided by the Syrian government, but only the very naïve would accept that the Syrians could not end their activities should they so wish.

The same may be said of the relationship between the Syrians and the militias battling the forces of President Gemayel in Beirut.

Syria intervened during the civil war in 1976 at the request and in defence of the Christian community. It later turned against the Christians as they appeared to liaise even more closely with Israel. Today or tomorrow, President Assad will be considering urging restraint against the Druze and Shi'a Muslim allies in Lebanon, providing of course that he believes a new government can be formed which will pledge to abrogate the May 17 agreement with Israel. He will also be looking for some indication from Washington that President Reagan withdraw the Marines.

President Reagan and Mr. Shultz may rightly fear that once they start admitting Syrian demands, or urging Mr. Gemayel to do so, they will have placed one foot on a slippery slope that can only lead to international humiliation.

However, as President Assad could well point out, that is one of the prices you have to pay in a democracy for pursuing unattainable objectives. — Financial Times.



Smilin' Ron: The Democrats in Congress probed for a chink in the presidential armor

## Relative peace after 6 years in Hararghe

By Bernard Edinger  
Reuter

DIRE DAWA — Six years after witnessing some of the most bitter fighting in the Ogaden desert war of 1977-78, Ethiopia's eastern province of Hararghe is one of the rare areas of this country to enjoy relative peace and prosperity.

While secessionist guerrillas and drought tear apart Eritrea and Tigray, forging each day southwards into new areas, the wartime memory of Somali troops at the gates of Dire Dawa is now nearly forgotten.

Hararghe, adjoining the Somali border and including both mountain and desert, is considered a showcase by Ethiopian authorities.

According to Western aid workers based here, the area had been calm for over a year although the peace was broken last month when pro-Somali guerrillas twice attacked the railway linking Addis Ababa and the Red Sea port of Djibouti, killing at least 20 passengers. However, there have been no attacks since.

The capital of Hararghe is the thousand-year-old walled city of

Harrar, nestled on a spur of a big-land plateau and the cradle of Islam in Ethiopia.

It was only in 1887 that Harrar came under the control of Ethiopia's central authorities after centuries of warfare between its Muslim rulers and the Orthodox Christians of the Amharic highlands to the west where Addis Ababa is situated.

Most of Harrar's approximately 55,000 inhabitants are Aderes, members of a Muslim community which has lived here since ancient times and speaks its own language. The city, where French poet Arthur Rimbaud lived at the turn of the century, appears to be lifted straight from the tales of the 1,001 Nights with its dim courtyards of ancient Arab-style houses.

The area around the city, and a major reason for the area's prosperity, is one of cool green mountain slopes perfect for growing two of Ethiopia's major export crops: coffee and the narcotic leaf qat.

The dusty market town of Awodai is a major centre for the sale of qat which brings Ethiopia about \$15 million a year in export

earnings. Much of the qat, which is chewed and has the same effects as a light amphetamine, is sold to nearby Djibouti but a large proportion is also chewed in Hararghe itself.

Eight tonnes of qat are flown daily to Djibouti from Dire Dawa which is the region's largest town and lies about an hour's steep drive down the mountain range from Harrar.

Dire Dawa was built last century as a stop on the railway line to Djibouti and the station, built by the French in their provincial style, is still the centre of activity.

A large portrait of Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam hangs over the station's entrance above the engraved words: "Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien" (Franco-Ethiopian railway).

Dire Dawa is on the edge of the desert and camel caravans plod their way regularly to the town's entrance.

The caravans mostly ply contraband goods for what is an exceptional phenomenon in Marxist Ethiopia: the giant "Taiwan Market" which sells foreign products

not available in the rest of Ethiopia.

The goods arrive illegally, and thereby duty free, across the desert from Djibouti. Diplomats say Ethiopian authorities turn a blind eye because the market prevents frustration by allowing people to use their income from the sale of coffee and qat.

Ethnic Somalis make up a large part of Dire Dawa's population and they would travel and trade illegally with neighbouring Somalia, still a potential rival, if they did not have the Taiwan Market to turn to, the diplomats say.

The sprawling market at the edge of town is named after the Asian country because most of the goods there, mainly clothing, tinne foods and household appliances, come from Taiwan, Japan, Singapore and South Korea.

Some of the most assiduous shoppers are Soviet citizens who live on the edge of town and range out from there into the desert to engage in oil prospecting.

Soviet housewives look glum and uncomfortable under the heavy sun as they shop in the market, exchanging only a few words, with merchants when necessary.

## LETTERS

### Peace can be reached

To the Editor:

On my flight from Amman to Vienna I was reading with great pleasure Rami Khouri's article "Can reasonable people prevail?" (Jordan Times, Feb. 7, 1984). You will be interested to hear that I spent a couple of hours talking to proxies of the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East, whose chairman is former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban. I proposed to them that the Austrian Research Institute for Peace sponsor a meeting, taking place in the middle of March in East Jerusalem, between Palestinian living in the West Bank and Israeli personalities. Austrian observers and reporters will also join the meeting. I hope representative Palestinian personalities will participate.

I believe you will be glad to hear that Europeans are interested in the peace in the Near East and in the solution of the Palestinian problem and that they support these attempts. Besides, in Israel I was assured that quite exactly half of the Israelis do agree with ideas as mentioned in Mr. Khouri's article and that they are highly open-minded.

Dr. Heinz Kienzl,  
Director-General,  
Austrian National Bank,  
Vienna.



# Killers from the shadow terrorise French Basque

By Gavin Bell

Reuter

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France — The French Basque country is no stranger to military campaigns, with a history of battles dating back to the Roman occupation and sieges by English troops led by Richard The Lionheart.

But recently a more sinister form of warfare has emerged, in which killers strike from the shadows without warning.

Some political and legal sources believe the assassins are local right-wing extremists and hit-men from the Bordeaux underworld, recruited by wealthy Spanish industrialists and assisted by Spanish secret police.

The victims are Basque exiles from across the nearby border with Spain, seeking refuge from a grim conflict between militant separatists and Spanish security forces.

The first to die was Jose Ramon Oniaedera, 23, a suspected mem-

ber of the Spanish Basque separatist organisation ETA.

After dark on Dec. 19, three men walked into Bayonne cafe where he worked as a waiter and shot him five times at close range with 9 mm revolvers fitted with silencers.

According to witnesses, the killers fled in a Spanish registered car.

Eight days later Miguel Goikoetxea, 27, was returning to his home in the coastal village of Saint-Jean-De-Luz with his young wife Izaskun and their 18-month-old daughter after visiting friends in Biarritz.

His widow describes what happened next: "Miguel had just got out of the car when there were two sharp sounds. He cried softly and fell to the pavement."

"At first I didn't realise what had happened. There was no blood. Then I saw two men coming out of the shadows, carrying a rifle and a pistol. They ran to a car and drove away at speed."

Four days later Mr. Goikoetxea, wanted in Spain in con-

nection with a series of ETA attacks, died of a bullet wound in the back of the neck.

Both murders were claimed by the Anti-Terrorist Liberation group (GAL), a clandestine organisation which has vowed to pursue "a strategy of systematic attacks against the ETA terrorists."

It also warned it would strike French citizens who concealed or collaborated with ETA militants.

The group earlier claimed responsibility for kidnapping Segundo Marrey, a 51-year-old Spanish exile, from a French border village.

Two others who disappeared almost four months ago in Bayonne, the French Basque capital, are presumed to have been abducted by the same organisation.

The incidents provoked fear and anger in the closely knit exile community centred in an old quarter of Bayonne, and appeals to the government for help in halting the violence.

Police on Dec. 7 arrested Pedro Saotchez, a Spanish-born former soldier in the French Foreign Leg-

ion, and charged him in connection with the Marrey kidnapping.

Officials have refused to disclose details of the case. But Christianne Fando, a lawyer who has had access to the dossier, told Reuters that Spanish police files on 43 Spanish exiles in France had been found in Sanchez's Biarritz apartment.

The documents, complete with photographs, included one on Mr. Goikoetxea who was murdered 11 days later. They also contained the telephone numbers of senior police officers in Bilbao.

"What we know so far is that GAL has direct or indirect relations with Spanish authorities who provide them with intelligence information," she said.

Jean-Pierre Destrade, the number of parliament for the French Basque coast, is equally convinced of the connection.

"GAL is quite clearly close to Spanish police circles," he said. "Evidently they receive information from this source, and are

supported by industrialists in the Spanish Basque country who have been forced to pay so-called revolutionary taxes to ETA. It appears these men have created a militia to do their dirty work for them."

Covert Spanish police activity on French territory was exposed last October, when four officers were caught by a French police patrol while apparently trying to kidnap a suspected ETA member in the border village of Hendaye. Arrested and charged with assault, they were later released for lack of evidence.

According to Mr. Destrade, Spanish police regularly visit France for official consultations on combating terrorism, but there is no agreement for them to operate independently in France.

"Such activities are expressly forbidden. They cannot be accepted at any level," he said.

A senior security source, who asked not to be identified, confirmed that there was evidence implicating Spanish businessmen

in the violence.

He said: "At first they recruited local political extremists, familiar with the area and with the movements of their victims."

"But after we arrested Sanchez and stepped up surveillance of known right-wing militants, they evidently turned to other sources. We believe the gunmen are now either gangsters from Bordeaux or professional killers contracted in Spain."

Mr. Fando noted there was a precedent for hiring hit-men from the seedy underworld of the southern French port city. In the 1970s, four known criminals from Bordeaux were each jailed for 15 years for murdering a Spanish exile in Biarritz.

Regardless of who pulled the trigger, Izaskun Goikoetxea has no doubt who is responsible for the death of her husband.

"When my children ask me where is their father, I tell them the truth," she said. "I tell them he was murdered by the Spanish police."

## Shirely expects an Oscar this year for 'Terms of Endearment'

By Ronald Clarke

Reuter

LOS ANGELES — Shirley MacLaine is hot favourite to win an Oscar this year, but the 49-year-old actress prefers not to get too excited about it.

"You get all these emotional pressures — the people who say wouldn't it be awful if you lost," she told Reuters in an interview.

"The prizes are fine, but this exploitation of the competition, the pressure that is brought to bear on an individual is sometimes difficult."

Studios and producers have already launched expensive advertising campaigns to promote the chances of their stars for this year's Oscar awards in April.

MacLaine, the Las Vegas betting favourite to win for her role of a feisty, blonde widow and mother in the film "Terms of Endearment," is generally considered the actress to beat.

She has already been voted best actress of the year by the Association of Film Critics in Los Angeles and New York for her role and received the Hollywood Foreign Press Association's Golden Globe Award for best dramatic actress.

MacLaine says she looks at the whole question of awards philosophically. "I have learned in my life to treat success and failure, the same way."

Nevertheless she says she is due for an Oscar.

Nominated three times for the award for best actress — for roles in "Some Came Running," "The Apartment" and "Irma La Douce" — she received a fourth nomination for a documentary film on a visit to China.

"This is the best part I ever had," she says of her role in "Terms of Endearment," which deals with a tempestuous, 30-year relationship of a mother and a daughter played by Debra Ninger.

Putting aside the traditional awards ceremony modesty when receiving the Golden Globe Award, she declared triumphantly: "I did expect this... I sure deserve it."

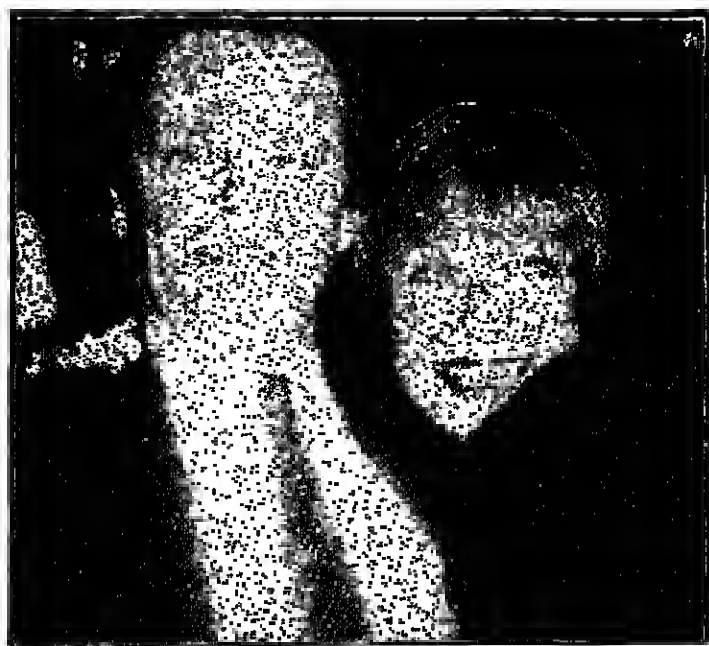
She had her third literary success recently with "Out on a Limb", a best selling book on reincarnation and spiritual experiences. Her latest film success is no less welcome.

"It feels good," she says. "It has happened before, but this one has really struck my heart with more of an impact."

Always her own mistress, she publicly expressed her liberal politics and opposed the Vietnam War when it was unpopular to do so in the United States. MacLaine complained recently there were no scripts with parts for women over 17.

"It has reached the point where you have to develop your own ideas," she said. "I'm developing a couple and am thinking of talking to people about scripts."

Looking more like a hea-



Shirely MacLaine and Jack Nicholson after winning Golden Globes for their performance in "Terms of Endearment"

dmistress when relaxing off screen with her cropped red hair, a sweater over the blouse and a tweed skirt. MacLaine says she has the "very disciplined" mentality of a dancer.

"When I start to conceive an acting part, I do it from the outside in... I have to know how she moves, how she sits, how she eats, how she dresses. What does her hair look

like? What are her facial movements? I work that way."

She worked really hard on her role of Aurora Greenway in "Terms of Endearment" for two and half years, she says.

MacLaine's first hit came in the Broadway musical "Pajama Game". Her next project will take her back to New York to sing and dance in her own show.

## Kurosawa's top film

By Toshio Kojima

Reuter

TOKYO — Japan's world-famous film director Akira Kurosawa is all set to make the movie he sees as the climax of his career, a story inspired by "King Lear" and based on a 16th-century family of Japanese warriors.

Akies of the 73-year-old director say he plans to start shooting the \$11-million work in May and finish it by the end of the year, in time for the 1985 International Film Festival, the first event of its kind ever held in Japan.

Kurosawa, joint winner of the Golden Palm Award at the 1980 Cannes Film Festival for "Kagemusha" (Shadow Warrior), has said he regards his latest project as the pinnacle of his life's work. He started writing the script eight years ago.

Titled "Ran" (meaning rebellion), the film grew from Kurosawa's admiration for the story of King Lear and his three daughters as told by William Shakespeare.

Kurosawa applied the theme to a 16th-century Japanese warrior leader, Mtonari Mori, and his three sons.

In the film script, an ageing Mori plans to divide his land among the three sons, then disinherit the most outspoken of them in favour of the two who work hard at flattering him.

The two sycophantic sons eventually turn against their father, who is helped by the son he rejected.

The film will have plenty of drama and sword-play. Kurosawa is having a fake castle erected at the foot of Mount Fuji for his warriors to burn down.

Other scenes will be shot in real castles in the highlands of Kyushu Island in southern Japan.

The picture is being made by two Japanese companies, Nippon Herald Films and the Teit Film Company, with the Paris-based Greenwish Film Company providing some of the financing and distributing the film outside Japan.

## Americans still go to movies

THERE ARE more movie screens in theatres across America than there were 35 years ago, and in most U.S. cities and towns they are proliferating dramatically, reports The New York Times newspaper. The theatres remain popular despite escalating advances in home entertainment technology, which allows American families to watch movies on home video cassettes or cable subscription television.

The biggest reason for the in-

crease, according to the Times, is a new kind of movie theatre called the "multiplex." These are buildings with from two to 10 screens under one roof. Different films are shown simultaneously, and says the Times, "a multiplex staff only slightly bigger than that needed in a single-screen theatre, and one projectionist can handle up to six automated machines."

The first multiplex, opened in Kansas City in 1967, — U.S.A.

## Freedom without copying

IT IS always interesting to hear women talking about women and this is what happened last week in Amman during an open discussion with Aicha Lemsine, the author of a book on Arab women based on experiences of Arab women and written for Arab women.

I was impressed by the number of participants in this discussion; those who were standing were almost as many as those who were sitting. As to the questions raised, some were very interesting, pertinent and straight to the point. Others were more aggressive, maybe because the status of women in this part of the world prompts us to be more aggressive.

Meo too took part in the discussion and gave us, sometimes pompously their views. Thanks to Aicha Lemsine and to her book many Arab women will start to question themselves and to re-evaluate their situation. Unfortunately this book, originally written in French, has not been translated to Arabic which makes the number of its readers quite limited. But of course the editors are men would there be one courageous enough to take the initiative of translating and publishing the book in Arabic. We'll wait and see.

In all cases, let there be other Aicha Lemsines, other experiences, acts or happy events of Arab women struggling for their rights and freedom without copying the West. This is what we, Arab women, want. The ant works slowly but... surely.

## Where naps should be handy to escape volcano eruption

By Chris Pash

Reuter

RABAU, Papua-New Guinea — Every shop window in this port town on the northern tip of New Britain Island carries a map showing escape routes out of town.

Every Tuesday at lunchtime warning sirens will over Rabaul as a practice for an evacuation that could become real any time.

Since local authorities warned last month that two volcanoes known as The Mother and Tavorur could erupt, more than 2,000 people have fled the city, which owes its scenic beauty and lush vegetation to past volcanic explosions.

Some people went in trading barges bound for safer places along the coast, others by air.

But there are still about 40,000 people in the danger area and they are ready for a quick exit.

Rabaul was devastated once before by an eruption in 1937 which killed 500 people, blocked roads with fallen trees and landslides and rained mud and volcanic ash on the area.

Prime Minister Michael Somare has urged the population to keep calm. He said there was a chance the volcanoes might not erupt but scientists monitoring the rumbling

peaks have predicted they could burst into life soon.

The Rabaul observatory has been keeping a close watch on volcanic activity and local tension rose when a nearby beach suddenly rose 1.5 inches.

Insurance companies stopped issuing cover for property last November when a stage-two alert in the four-level volcano warning system was issued.

Posters on shop windows headed "evacuation plan for volcanic eruption in Rabaul" show how to get out of town and what people should take with them.

The list includes food for three days and warns in red letters: "The government will not feed people for free."

After their supplies of food have run out, people will be expected to use money to buy more, and food wholesalers have already started stockpiling goods in buildings outside the huge crater which forms Rabaul's Simpson harbour.

Major banks have plans to set up a joint office in one of the safe areas.

The authorities are working from a master plan completed last year with help from a United Nations disaster expert who spent three months here.

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## West Indies proves they are the best

MELBOURNE (R) — The West Indies proved emphatically Sunday that they are kings of one-day cricket with an easy six-wicket victory over Australia to win the World Series Cricket Cup finals.

The West Indies, playing without injured captain Clive Lloyd and leading batsman Viv Richards, overhauled Australia's total of 212 for eight wickets with four overs to spare.

It was the best possible reply to the controversy and confusion following Saturday's dramatic tied match when the West Indians, already 1-0 up, felt they had clinched the cup and the prize money.

Gus Logie and wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon steered the West Indians to their 2-1 victory with an aggressive 124-run partnership after Australia had grabbed two wickets with just three runs on the board.

Logie, who only got his chance to tour through the withdrawal of

Gordon Greenidge, hit a masterly 88 before being caught off Kepler Wessels.

Dujon was unbeaten on 82 at the finish and hit the winning run to give his team the prize money of \$47,000.

The West Indies towering paceman Joel Garner, who was named player of the finals, did the damage in the Australian innings, picking up five wickets for 31 runs.

Garner got an early breakthrough sending back openers Allan Border and Kepler Wessels with only 25 runs on the board.

It was left to captain Kim Hughes and young Tasmanian David Boon, making his international debut, to rescue the innings with an invaluable 111-run partnership.

nership.

Hughes followed his superb half-century in Saturday's tied game by top-scoring with 65. He and Boon (39) took the score to 125 before the Tasmanian was comprehensively bowled by Winston Davis.

Wicketkeeper Rodney Marsh, playing his last game for Australia, and Wayne Phillips pushed along the run rate with a partnership of 45 before Garner struck again.

He had Phillips caught by Michael Holding for 22, tempted Marsh into a skier to Dujon when he was on 35 and clean bowled Geoff Lawsoo with the last ball of the Australian innings.

After the match West Indian manager Wes Hall said some of his players had not been happy with the decision to play again Sunday.

"Some of our players were not pleased with the result yesterday but people may have strong feelings and they may not necessarily be right," Hall said.

## Ministry to upgrade youth activities, 'Oweidat says

AOABA (Petra) — Minister of Youth, Culture and Antiquities Dr. Abdallah 'Oweidat said that the ministry will provide support to cultural and youth activities in the country with the aim of developing and modernising these activities. During his meeting Saturday with members of clubs and cultural and sport activities in Aqaba, Dr. 'Oweidat added that methods for future support of these activities will be carried out in accordance with the ministry plans.

He also pointed out that the sport and cultural expertise available at the ministry are for the support of youth sector and help to highlight their talents in all fields.

Clubs are a national sector and they have to meet their needs but official authorities will provide them with financial and moral support to light of available capabilities to perform their duties in the best possible fashion, the minister said. The minister listened to the demands of clubs which concentrated on the establishment of sports grounds, halls and buildings to accommodate youths activities in the city. Dr. 'Oweidat requested the clubs' representatives to submit a detailed study on these demands to the ministry officials, who will in turn study them and make them available according to priority.

## Cyclists to train in Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — Secretary General of the Jordanian Cycling Federation Foad Lathqani returned to Amman from Baghdad last week after discussing with the Iraqi Cycling Federation a number of issues concerning both federations.

He said that agreement has been reached during his visit for organising a training camp from March 5-15 in Iraq in which at least 10 Jordanian cyclists will take part.

The training will be in preparation for Arab Cycling Championship due to be held in Algiers in the beginning of July, he said. Altogether six Jordanian participants are expected to participate in the Algiers tournament, Mr. Lathqani added.

Mr. Lathqani reached agreement with the Iraqi side on dispatching two of Jordan's referees to the international referees training course to be held in Baghdad next month under the supervision of an expert appointed by the International Cycling Federation. Also an Iraqi referee is expected in Amman to accompany Jordan's team to the proposed training camp, Mr. Lathqani said.

## Amman to host Arab Tae Kwan Do tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — The finals of the National Tae Kwan Do Championship are scheduled for Feb. 24 at the Palace of Sports in Al Hussein Youth City. A report in Al Rai newspaper said that the finals will offer the chance for selecting the Jordanian national Tae Kwan Do team to take part in the Arab Championships scheduled for July in Amman. The paper quoted Dr. Mohammad Khair Mamser, Vice President of the Jordanian Tae Kwan Do Federation as saying that the federation will organise training courses for the sport's instructors and karate referees in March during which Japanese experts in the two sports will be lecturing. The courses are expected to be held in the second half of March, he said.

According to Dr. Mamser, the federation will discuss in its coming meeting the prospect of holding a meeting for presidents of all Tae Kwan Do and Karate clubs in Jordan to discuss problems and obstacles that impede training and to review the federation's achievements in the past year.

## Hearns defeats Minchillo to retain WBC title

DETROIT (R) — Thomas Hearns scored a unanimous points decision over Luigi Minchillo of Italy Saturday night to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) super welterweight title.

Hearns, looking for an early knockdown before his home town fans, changed his strategy in the middle rounds after discovering Minchillo was able to take everything he dished out.

The champion then scored off with left jabs, left hooks and furious body punches that were the most damaging blows of the 12-round fight.

The only time Minchillo seemed in danger of going down was late in the 12th when Hearns unloaded a string of rights that sent him wobbling along the ropes.

Hearns had a wide edge on all three cards, the judges scoring it 120-110, 118-109 and 120-109. Referee Waldemar Schmidt of Puerto Rico did not have a vote.

Hearns now has 38 victories to one defeat while Minchillo, the European junior middleweight champion, has lost three of his 45 fights.

"Minchillo is a person able to take a lot of shots," Hearns said. "He blocked a lot of shots and he took a lot of shots. The only thing that hurt him were the body shots."

Hearns started out looking for a quick knockout but soon resorted to his jab and his reach advantage to stay out of range of Minchillo's punches.

The challenger's best round was the third, when he finished with a series of strong rights.

The champion took charge in the eighth round when he unleashed a furious body attack. Minchillo was not the same fighter after the barrage.

Hearns, who was making his first defence of the title he won on a decision over Wilfred Benitez of

Puerto Rico on December 3, 1982, weighed in at 153.75 pounds (69.5 kg).

Minchillo, who did not attend the post-fight press conference, weighed 153 pounds (69 kg).

Hearns said he would not fight again for 60 days, adding that he wanted to meet Roberto Duran of Panama next, the World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion.

Benitez, a former junior welterweight, welterweight and super welterweight champion, also fought on the card and scored a unanimous 10-round decision over American Stacy McSwain.

Matthew Saad Muhammad, the former WBC light heavyweight champion, lost his 12-round bout against fellow-American Willie Edwards when the referee stopped it 34 seconds into the 11th round.

Saad Muhammad, who was thoroughly dominated by Edwards, had said he would retire if he lost.

## Downhillers draw another blank but Finn strikes double gold

SARAJEVO (R) — It was double gold for Finland's Marja-Liisa Haumalainen but another day of despair for the downhillers at the Winter Olympics Sunday.

As the blizzard raged on for a fourth day ski officials were left with no alternative but a complete reorganisation of the alpine programme.

With only seven days left to decide six titles, ski chiefs agreed to try to beat the bad weather by running the shorter giant slalom races before the blue ribbon downhill which start from two snow-lashed peaks of the Dinaric mountain range.

The latest fixture list sets the women's giant slalom Monday, the men's giant slalom on Tuesday, the women's downhill on Wednesday and the glamour

men's speed test on Thursday — eight days after it was originally scheduled.

Both legs of the giant slalom will be held on one day instead of two as originally planned. The Friday and Sunday dates for the special slaloms remain unaltered.

Conditions were a little easier further down the slopes where Haumalainen added the five-kilometre women's cross country skiing crown to her three-day-old 10-km gold medal.

Berit Aunli grabbed the silver from Czechoslovak Kvetta Jeriova as Norwegians filled four of the top seven places.

Their compatriot Tom Sandberg followed up with a superb victory in the Nordic combined, an event which couples three 70-metre ski jumps with a 15-km

cross-country test.

Sandberg headed Saturday's jumping and came second in Sunday's dash through the trees, leaving Finnish duo Jouko Karjalainen and Jukka Ylipulli in second and third place overall.

Two hundredths of a second split Tomas Gustafson of Sweden and Igor Malkov of the Soviet Union in the race for the men's 5,000m, metres speed skating crown.

Gustafson possessed too much power for his Russian rival over the last three laps but records were out of the question because of the tricky conditions.

A trio of East German swept all three medals in the women's luge. Steffi Martini, Bettina Schmidt and Ute Weiss dominated the four-run event from Thursday's start and finished in that order.

Paul Hildgartner's dream of Olympic gold became reality when he dominated the men's competition on the Trebevic run.

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## U.S. firms rap free trade pact

WASHINGTON — Nearly a dozen powerful U.S. manufacturing and agricultural groups have testified against the creation of a U.S.-Israeli free trade area.

They expressed their domestic sales would suffer in the face of a stiffer import challenge from Israel. They were also worried about the precedent which a U.S.-Israeli agreement would set for other countries. They raised the spectre of further U.S. unemployment.

These groups were responding earlier this week to President Reagan's announcement at the end of his summit with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir late last year to move towards an agreement removing all trade barriers between the two countries.

If the talks succeed, it would mark the first time the U.S. has ever entered into a totally free trade arrangement with any country.

Israel, wishing to increase its exports, had been pressing the administration for over two years to enter into such negotiations.

The talks, which formally convened in January, are likely to continue for several months. U.S. and Israeli officials believe an agreement could be achieved by the end of the year. Congress will have to approve it.

The administration's special trade representative, Mr. William Brock, defended the proposal during a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee.

Three Jewish groups — the Zionist Organisation of America, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), and the Committee for Economic Growth of Israel — also testified in favour.

But opposing them were the

American Farm Bureau, the California Olive Growers, the American Onion and Garlic Association, the Jewellers Manufacturers Association, the Textile and Fibre Coalition, the Bromine Coalition and the Florida Citrus Growers.

Last year, Israel imported \$1.7 billion in non-military goods from the U.S.

In addition, Israel has been importing between \$1 billion and \$2b. a year in recent years in military equipment from the U.S. Israeli military exports to the U.S. are tiny, although Israeli arms manufacturers would like to increase such sales.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee for Economic Growth of Israel, Mr. Elmer Winter told the senators that the proposed free trade area would open new export opportunities for U.S. manufacturers.

"The proposed FTA (Free Trade Area) will help move Israel towards economic independence," he continued. "This will gradually reduce the funds that the U.S. government commits annually to assist Israel to meet her economic needs."

Also appearing before the committee was Republican Senator Pete Wilson of California — a supporter of the free trade concept. But he had one caveat.

He warned that if the Israeli government were to heavily subsidize those exports destined for the U.S., this would represent unfair competition since there would be no similar U.S. subsidies for American goods. If that were the case, he said he would oppose the free trade area. — Jerusalem Post

## U.S. seeks private contributions for foreign aid

NEW YORK (AP) — With the American public in no mood to spend money, President Ronald Reagan is trying to solicit private contributions to meet demands for more foreign aid.

The White House plan envisions direct loans to private locally owned businesses in developing countries, joint ventures with American companies and co-operation with US banks and foreign financial institutions.

Of the \$5.9 billion allotted in non-military foreign aid during fiscal 1984, \$311 million was set aside for the project, administered by the Bureau for Private Enterprise. The bureau was set up in 1981 as part of the Agency for International Development, which co-ordinates US foreign assistance.

The bureau tries to match its share with private investment. It covers up to \$2.5 million, but not more than 25 per cent of the cost of each project. Other lenders, such as local commercial banks, lend the same amount or more.

Projects — ranging from shrimp farms to leather tanneries — have been started in Costa Rica, Egypt,

Haiti, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, The Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

Aid administrator Mr. Peter McPherson told reporters that the United States wants to "move from what had been characterised as an international welfare type of programme to one of self-help."

In Khon Kaen, Thailand, for example, the bureau for private enterprise provided \$175,000, matched by the Siam Commercial Bank, to a factory that needed to buy two machines to expand its production of tapioca pellets, used for cattle and swine feed.

The new machines could process more cassava, the starchy root from which tapioca is made, enabling the factory to buy more from local farmers and to hire 12 new full-time workers.

Because the quality of the pellets was higher than before, the

company could sell more abroad, thus earning more foreign exchange.

Critics say the administration's hopes for private enterprise are impractical at a time when the world's poorest countries need the most help and have trouble attracting investors.

They accuse the Reagan administration of singling in traditional aid, except for military assistance.

"We are not generous. We're not doing our share, however you wish to define our share," former defence secretary Mr. Robert McNamara has said.

The overall US foreign aid package for fiscal 1984 totalled \$11.5 billion, up \$1.5 billion from the previous year.

While it increased arms grants for Israel, it cut appropriations for some countries.

Israel received \$1.76 billion in aid, and an additional \$850 million in arms loans.

Egypt was the second-largest recipient with \$750 million in economic aid and \$465 million dollars in arms grants.

including the subsidy climate that dis-

The commission on security and economic assistance, created by Secretary of State Mr. George P. Shultz to review the government's foreign aid goals, reported in November that foreign aid had declined by about 31 per cent over the past few years, not counting inflation.

It recommended a major reorganisation and "significant increases" in the amount spent on foreign assistance. But the Congress, in an election year, fears the reaction of Americans who may not want to increase international aid during their own uncertain economic futures.

Mr. Shultz, in inaugurating the commission, said "people have moved away off the idea that we should be willing to give money to people to help them get along better."

Mr. Elise Du Pont, assistant administrator of the Bureau for Private Enterprise, said the group seeks to help countries strengthen private enterprise through the transfer of technology and management skills and through loans

to small and medium-sized entrepreneurs.

"An obstacle to expansion is the shortage of credit locally, particularly medium and long-term credit that businesses need to buy new equipment and to hire new workers," she said.

The bureau lends at market and near-market rates, "thus avo-

ids many economic operations in the Third World and discourages self-sufficiency," Ms. Du Pont said.

"When aid steps away, you have a viable private enterprise left."

A bureau official, who asked not to be identified, said the projects have more than economic gains in mind — "one of the long-range goals is political pluralism."

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1984

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning opens with your having the right feeling on how you can get along with other persons and for communicating to them your goals. Avoid annoying situations.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Begin the week properly by co-operating with your partners, but be on guard for unpleasant matters. Be happy.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take time to be of greater service to others. Avoid a co-worker who does not like your way of doing things.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make appointments for later pleasure early, but avoid over-spending. Know what it is your mate desires of you. Be accurate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Daytime is best for handling home affairs since there could be arguments in the evening. Drive with care.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Please important contact. Live the philosophy that you believe in. Erratic driving could cost you. Don't drink and drive.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Follow your intuition where money and property matters are concerned. Be sure to go over reports and statements.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make sure you do not argue with family or friends. A frustrating situation may come up; take it in stride.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make your plans early for important activities ahead. Get right to the duties ahead of you and don't complain about them.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get in touch with good friends who can assist you. Make new plans in the quiet of your study. Tact is important.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Ideal morning to make plans for the future. Avoid public activities in the evening. Get work done. Think kindly of others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go to a trusted advisor for the spiritual help you may need. Meditate quietly to restore your energies. Go to bed early.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try to please your mate in the morning. Be sure you don't argue with anyone. Silence is golden.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be someone who can do well in academic, mental or spiritual studies, so get the educational curriculum well organized. Much turbulence will occur in this life, and the early teachings can be very helpful later.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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## Signs show Kuwait emerging from stock market crash

KUWAIT (R) — Signs are growing that Kuwait may be emerging from the post-crash slump in its stock market crash more than 18 months ago, financial and banking sources say.

But the sources said problems remain before a full solution is found to the crisis, which has already cost the government at least

2.5 billion dinars (\$8.5 billion) to sort out.

Some sources said measures are in place to settle \$911 billion in post-dated cheques, the vehicle for the speculative boom and bust on the unofficial Souq Al Manakh market which elevated some forward share prices more than 511 times issue value.

Kuwait's Emir Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, said last month he expected a full solution to the crisis within three to four months.

One source, who asked not to be named, said: "The problem is being sorted out to the extent that the people around town can now make a reasonable calculation as to what their assets are worth."

"At least the position of all major debtors and defaulters is known now, so other people can make their own business calculations as to what they can afford to do," he added.

Uncertainty about asset values had led many businesses in the country to postpone investment decisions, he continued.

As the government-appointed arbitration panel sifts through the debts and the situation becomes clearer, by some estimates the number of Kuwaitis declared insolvent will rise to more than 1111 from less than 211.

The insolvents, technically not bankrupt according to local law, include some of the largest personal debtors in the world, with one whose debts by his own admission exceeded \$11 billion when the market crashed.

An important step towards a solution came last month when substantial payments were made in settlement of the debts of Khalifa Abdullah Al Khalifah Al Sabah, a member of the Kuwaiti ruling family, the sources said.

The sources said the payments were made in the form of bills only cashable at a Kuwait investment house by those who did not owe share market debts.

"Small investors" — those with

less than two million dinars (\$6.8 million) in debts — have also been compensated, by the issue of couponless government bonds maturing in 1986 and 1987.

These investors can discount the bonds at an annual 7.5 per cent with local banks, who can red-empt them with the central bank at 7.25 per cent to make a small profit.

Since Kuwaiti banks face an asset shortage, many of them have decided to hold on to the bonds.

Meanwhile, the debts of the 15 largest debtors are being valued at between 19 and 33 per cent, with settlements also likely in the form of redeemable paper, the sources said.

The government is also going ahead with parallel moves to strengthen the stock exchange, encouraging the Manakh companies to join the official market.

Banking sources said some non-Manakh companies based outside Kuwait were also being asked to join the market.

Unlike the Kuwait-based companies on the official market, the Gulf companies trading on the Manakh were based in other Gulf countries, usually Bahrain or the United Arab Emirates.

Mergers between companies are also being considered, along with a plan to widen ownership of shares to nationals of other Gulf states.

Government support of share prices on the official market continues and some estimates suggest its withdrawal would lead to a further general price decline of may be 211 to 25 per cent.

## Lewis expresses hope about free trade proposal

TEL AVIV — Despite opposition in the U.S. from unions and businessmen to establishing a free trade area with Israel, American ambassador in Tel Aviv, Mr. Samuel Lewis, voiced "cautious optimism" that an agreement will be reached.

Speaking at a seminar on U.S.-Israel trade along with Mr. Lewis, Israeli Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patil was also hopeful about the creation of the free-trade area.

Mr. Patil, responsible for negotiations on the matter with Washington, said Israel exported \$1.25 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the past year, and the annual

figure might increase to about \$3b in the next few years. The latter, he said, would still be a tiny portion of total U.S. imports.

"I'm sure that Israel will receive the support of the majority of the American people as a result of the public hearings now being held," Mr. Patil said. He is also confident that Congress will show similar support.

Mr. Lewis said it is the first time the U.S. is negotiating with only one country on a free-trade area. This, he added, will most likely change American trade policy worldwide.

He said the move reflects the free-trade philosophy of the Reagan administration.

"The decision to enter into these negotiations is not just something involving Israel but a signal to other trading partners that the Reagan administration wishes to move away from multilateralism in the direction of free trade with individual countries in other parts of the world as well," Mr. Lewis said. "This is therefore a pilot project, and a very important one from the point of view of our government."

Mr. Lewis, however, said the issue is a complicated one, and since it is a new departure for the U.S., there are pitfalls along the way. He did not state what they were.

Mr. Patil said there is a political angle to the present negotiations. "We do not want to live forever on U.S. aid," he said. If Israel were given the "right tools" to strengthen its economy, it could be economically independent by the end of the decade. — Jerusalem Post

## W. German economic growth may exceed 2.5%

TRAVEMÜNDE, West Germany (R) — West Germany's economy is on the path to recovery and will probably grow faster than forecast by the government last month, Economics Minister Otto Lambdordoff said Saturday.

Real economic growth this year could be above the 2.5 per cent forecast in the government's economic report, he said. Last year, the economy expanded by 1.2 per cent.

"We intentionally issued a cautious estimate of performance," he told a regional congress of his Free Democratic Party (FDP).

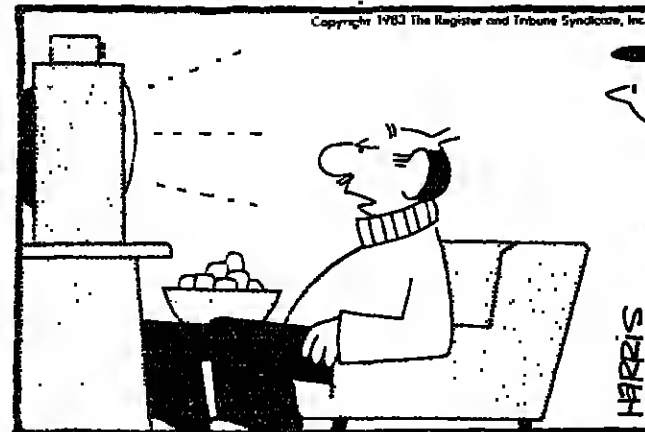
"We regard a better performance as not only possible but probable," he said, adding that the government's chief economic advisers, the central bank and the independent IFO economic research institute in Munich all shared his optimism.

Mr. Lewis, however, said the issue is a complicated one, and since it is a new departure for the U.S., there are pitfalls along the way. He did not state what they were.

Mr. Patil said there is a political angle to the present negotiations. "We do not want to live forever on U.S. aid," he said. If Israel were given the "right tools" to strengthen its economy, it could be economically independent by the end of the decade. — Jerusalem Post

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"This must be a record breaker. Four minutes of holiday special with 26 minutes of commercials!"

### Peanuts

IF YOU THROW THAT SNOWBALL AT ME WHEN I WALK AWAY, I'LL COME BACK HERE AND DESTROY YOU



SO YOU'D BETTER THINK OF SOMETHING ELSE TO DO WITH IT!



THAT'S ALL I COULD THINK OF...



### Mutt 'n' Jeff

DO YOU KNOW WHY I CAME IN HERE TO EAT BREAKFAST?



YEH, YOU'RE BROKE!



IT'S MY WIFE! HER COOKING IS GETTING SO TERRIBLE I JUST CAN'T TAKE IT ANYMORE



HOW ANYONE COULD LOUSE UP CORNFLAKES BEATS ME!



### Andy Capp

I'M OFF, PET. DON'T WAIT UP



HERE YOU ARE, YOU'LL BE NEEDIN'



NO, NO, PET. YOU'VE DONE ENOUGH FOR ME THIS WEEK. I'LL BORROW A COUPLE O' GUINIS OFF JACKIE

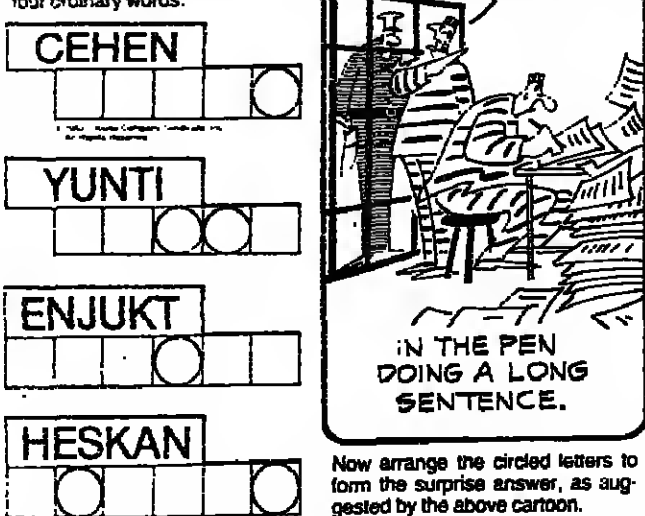


I DO GET THE OCCASIONAL BREAK — HE'S NOT FLUSKY WHOSE INCOME HE LIVES BEYOND



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

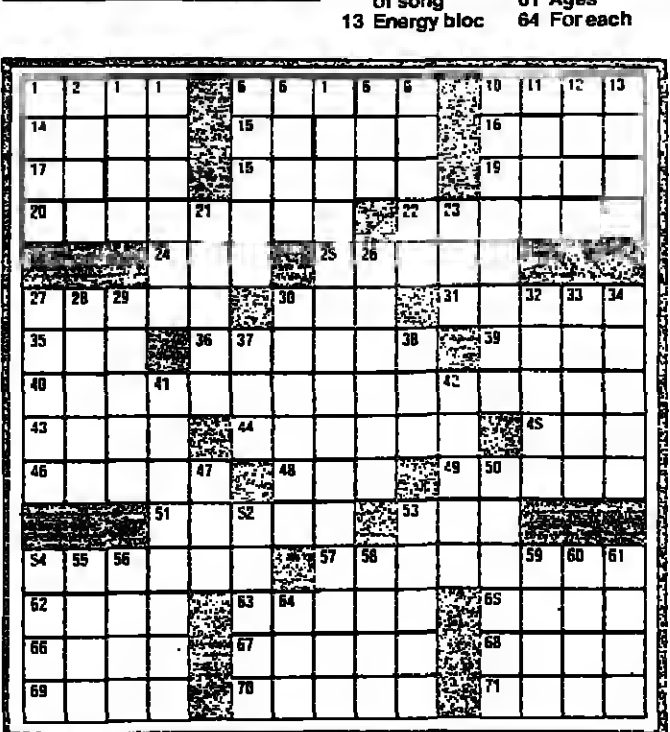
Yesterday's Jumbles: SYLPH COUPE RADIUS TANGLE

Answer: What those old-time veterinarians used to make — "HORSE" CALLS

### THE Daily Crossword by John H. Hales

ACROSS	27 Capital of Croatia	54 Annual party for a patriot	21 "Moon Over..."
1 Pequot's captain	30 Rainer	57 Extant	23 Mouths: Lat.
5 Sheriff's group	31 Pergola	62 — like	26 Features of spectacles
10 Metric unit, for short	35 I love: Lat.	63 Gardening time	27 Incidents
14 Theater seat	36 Casaba and Persian	65 Maturation agent	28 More than enough
15 Praise	39 Heraldic pattern	66 At hand	29 Outcry
16 Above	40 Lindbergh's plane	67 Eur. subway	30 Plant
17 Math. division	43 Otherwise	68 Zhivago's sweetheart	32 Savage creature
18 Bullyrag	44 Dahl or Francis	69 NY river	33 Mixtures
19 Green color	45 Child	70 Nordic	34 Relaxes
20 Haated exchange	46 Beginnings	71 Treas	35 Gr. letter
22 Fine brandy	49 Long lock		36 Stepping place: abbr.
24 Letter opener	51 Egyptian measure		
25 Na plus —	53 Cedar Rapids school		

DOWN	1 Pond plant	41 Final
2 Gardener at times	42 Pretend	
3 Unbelieving	43 Spanish lady: abbr.	
4 Diddle	50 Entertain	
5 Ustinov the actor	52 Tense	
6 Bowines	53 Punctuation mark	
7 France's gift in NY	54 Eat well	
8 Call for help	55 Concert	
9 Put into office	56 Meadows	
10 Kind of court	58 It money	
11 "Put — that oven for —"	59 Badouin	
12 Falena of song	60 Spectial period	
13 Energy bloc	61 Ages	
	64 Foreach	



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## Soviets pay last respects to late Kremlin leader

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union was in full mourning Sunday as the body of Yuri Andropov lay in state in ornate splendour in Moscow, but there was still no clear indication as to who would succeed him.

All the centrally-edited national newspapers carried front-page pictures of the politburo members lined up in front of the flower-bedecked open coffin in Moscow's Hall of Columns Saturday.

Pravda, the newspaper of the Communist Party Central Committee, had the name "Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov" bordered in black across the top of its first four pages which were filled with condolence messages from the 15 Soviet republics.

At the village of Naguskaya, where Mr. Andropov's father worked and the future Soviet president was born in 1914, trains slowed down and sounded their whistles in mourning, Pravda reported.

Across the country factory workers were gathered together for official "mourning meetings" carrying portraits of Mr. Andropov draped in red and black. A party worker read a statement expressing the workers' grief before

the television cameras.

Mr. Andropov's funeral will take place in Red Square in Moscow at noon on Tuesday.

Soviet sources have said a full meeting of the more than 300 members of the Central Committee will take place on Monday morning to elect a new party general secretary.

Most leaders of foreign government and other envoys to the funeral are expected to arrive on Monday afternoon.

Western diplomats looked for succession clues in the line-up of Communist Party politburo members as they stood before Mr. Andropov's coffin, which was open according to Russian tradition and swathed in flowers and wreaths.

Konstantin Chernenko, Mr. Andropov's erstwhile rival for the leadership and again considered a strong contender this time, headed the politburo mourners. But this was expected as he is chairman of the State Funeral Com-

mission.

He was followed into the long room by veteran members of the politburo — Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Moscow Party Chief Viktor Grishin.

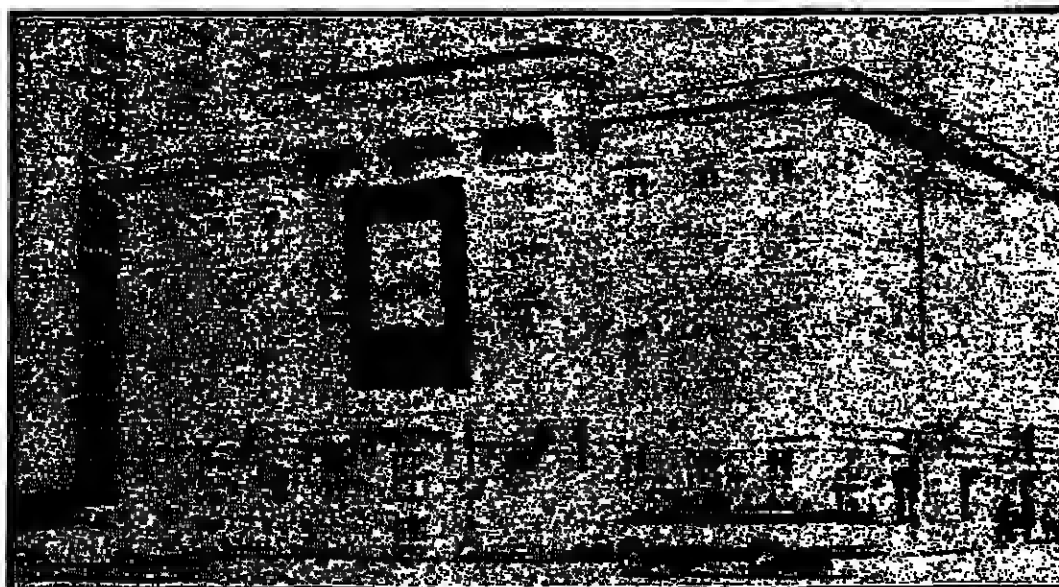
The diplomats said the seniority given to these longer serving Kremlin leaders could indicate political dominance over the younger group which followed them.

That group contained Mikhail Gorbachov, 52, and Grigory Romanov, 61, both tipped as possible leadership contenders.

"One must beware of reading too much into this, but the way Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Romanov were kept down the line and squeezed together did not impart the impression that they were the leaders of tomorrow," one Western diplomat said.

The scene contrasted with Mr. Andropov's last important public appearance when he was flanked by Mr. Romanov and Mr. Gorbachov.

The only member of the 13-man politburo not present in the Hall of Columns Saturday was Vladimir Shcherbitsky, head of the Ukrainian Communist Party.



The picture of Yuri Andropov, the late Soviet president, is displayed outside the House of Unions while preparations for the funeral on Tuesday are underway (AP wirephoto)

## Central Moscow quiet but shops busy

MOSCOW (R) — Central Moscow was deserted Sunday except for a long queue of hand-picked people waiting patiently to file past the open coffin of Yuri Andropov.

But in other parts of this sprawling city of over eight million people, on the second day of state mourning for the dead Soviet leader, shops were open and busy as usual.

At the Central Market, where people can sell their own garden produce, Uzbeks from the Soviet Union's Asian republics tempted Russian housewives with scarce fruit and vegetables as they do every other day of the week.

Down the street at the inner

tree-lined boulevard, uniformed police and part-time helpers in ordinary clothes with red armbands patrolled the tight cordon they have thrown around the inner city for the four days of mourning until Mr. Andropov is buried beside the Kremlin wall on Tuesday.

An orderly line of carefully selected representatives of factories and other workplaces were allowed to penetrate this ring. They moved slowly towards the Hall of Columns where Mr. Andropov's body is lying in state.

Once inside the ornate green and white pre-revolutionary building they were ushered quickly through the hall, with barely time to glance sideways at the raised

bier, covered in flowers, before they were out in the bitter cold and bright sunshine again.

Elsewhere in the city, crowds of children tobogganed down snow-covered slopes near one of the stadiums built for the 1980 Olympics.

Red flags and black mourning ribbons fluttered from most buildings.

Russians appear to await the selection of Mr. Andropov's successor with quiet anticipation and a certain resignation.

One young woman summed up a common feeling: "We have no say in the matter, we'll just wait and see."

## Salvadorean army strikes at rebel stronghold

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's army said Saturday it killed 62 guerrillas and overran a rebel stronghold during a sweep of the north aimed at securing territory before elections in March.

A senior army officer said troops from the elite U.S.-trained Belloso Battalion killed 20 rebels Friday in an attack backed by the air force on rebel camps on a mountain in the northern province of Chalatenango.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, head of the Belloso Battalion, said another 42 guerrillas died in three other clashes but he gave no further details.

Two soldiers were killed and 12 wounded in fighting when 2,000 troops sweeping the province converged on the mountain known as Volcancillo, he said.

He told reporters who visited the area that the troops surprised some 300 to 500 rebels who were forced to flee after heavy bombing and strafing.

The rebel radio Venceremos said guerrillas had killed or wounded 45 troops during the fighting.

The attack was part of a military offensive launched 10 days ago to flush rebels from strongholds in Chalatenango before elections scheduled for March 25.

## Mistaken cancer patient gets award

NEW YORK (AP) — Two doctors who told a patient he had three months to live were paid \$3.1 million for misdiagnosing his illness as cancer, then treating him with powerful drugs that may put him at risk of leukemia, a jury has ruled. Ignazio Lombardo, 56, a New York City real estate appraiser, underwent chemotherapy for 17 months. His attorney, Peter Deblasio, said Saturday Deblasio said he expected the doctors to appeal Friday's verdict, but not until after New York State Supreme Court Judge John Lockman rules on their motion to have the award reduced. He said the case rested on the failure of Mr. Lombardo's surgeon, Dr. Abdallah Mishrick, and his gastroenterologist, Dr. Renato Lechi, to perform a biopsy — a test of diseased tissue — to confirm that the patient had cancer. Lombardo, who filed the malpractice suit in 1979, now must visit a doctor once every three months to see if the chemotherapy leads to leukemia by damaging his bone marrow, Mr. Deblasio said.

## U.S. couple convicted of slavery

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — A U.S. federal court has convicted a farmer and his wife of holding two men as slaves for up to 16 years. It was the first slavery trial in Michigan for 60 years. The defendants were convicted by a jury on two counts of involuntary servitude and of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of the two workers. Ike Kozminski, 61, and his wife Margaret, 56, were accused of holding the men on their dairy farm and forcing them to work from dawn to dusk for low wages and inadequate housing. The jury also convicted the couple's son John, 30, on the conspiracy charge. No date has been set for sentencing.

## 68 injured during party

LONDON (R) — Dozens of dancers crashed through the floor of an East London flat early Sunday after 300 people squeezed inside for a Valentine's Day party. Police said 68 people were injured, two seriously. All were treated in hospital, seven for broken bones. Witnesses said some dancers landed on partygoers who had made their way from the first floor flat into a disused shop below. Briton traditionally mark Valentine's Day, Feb. 14, by sending anonymous love tokens to each other.

## 4,500-year-old egg found in China

BEIJING (R) — Archaeologists in China, where the hundred-year-old egg is a culinary delight, have gone one better by unearthing a bird's egg dating back 4,500 years, the New China News Agency said Sunday. The egg, found at the site of an ancient dwelling near the central city of Zhengzhou, was described as "well-preserved, oval in shape and smaller than a chicken's egg." Other finds at the dig included broken shells of the same type of egg, polished stone axes and spades and many pot shards.

## Evidence of volcano found on Venus

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California (R) — Evidence of gigantic, active volcanoes on the planet Venus has been found by America's pioneer spacecraft, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said. One of the volcanoes is believed to have erupted in 1978 with at least 10 times the force of any volcano on earth in the past 100 years, according to a statement issued by the NASA centre here. Researchers, who say their evidence is not conclusive, based their findings on levels of sulphur dioxide in the dense atmosphere of Venus, the planet closest to earth and most similar in size and distance from the sun. Pioneer, which has been circling cloud-shrouded Venus since 1978, recorded that concentrations of sulphur dioxide shot up more than 50 times shortly before the space craft arrived, and have been declining steadily since then. This pointed to a very large volcanic eruption, the NASA statement said, quoting researcher Larry Esposito of the University of Colorado at Boulder.

## Kissinger expects 'peace offensive' from Moscow

WASHINGTON (R) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Saturday he expected a "peace offensive" by the Soviet Union as a result of the death of Soviet President Yuri Andropov.

He said in a television interview this would give the United States a chance to re-open talks with the Soviet Union without either side having to admit giving ground.

But he said that once the Soviet leadership question was settled, the main line Soviet policy would go ahead because it was set by a bureaucracy which Mr. Andropov never fully controlled.

"I expect a Soviet peace offensive in the next few months because they will have to sort out the leadership question, both between the geriatric set and the younger people in the politburo and between the Communist Party and the uniformed personnel in the

military and secret police," he said.

"After that, I would expect that the main lines of Soviet policy will continue because after all they're determined by the interplay of bureaucratic forces over which Mr. Andropov never really got full control."

He said differences between the two countries did not stem from a matter of personalities. "We owe it to our allies and we owe it to our public, and we owe it to the Soviets to make clear that there were concrete issues that produced this crisis and that they can only be solved by concrete settlements," he said.

A summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and the next Soviet leader would be useful, but it should not be held too soon, he added.

Mr. Kissinger said he thought negotiations would begin soon between the two countries.

## U.S. calls for new efforts for detente with Soviets

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan said Saturday that new efforts to ease tension between the Soviet Union and United States should follow the death of Soviet President Yuri Andropov.

But a White House spokesman said later that any summit must promise meaningful results.

Mr. Reagan, in his first statement on the leadership changes in Moscow, declared: "What is needed now is for both sides to sit down and find ways of solving some of the problems dividing us."

Later the White House denied some U.S. press reports that Mr. Reagan was willing to make the acquaintance of Andropov's successor at a meeting without conditions.

"The president is willing to meet the Soviet leadership... but there is no change in the U.S. position as regards a summit," the White House spokesman said.

## Reagan returns to face problems

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan was flying back to the White House Sunday from a week-long California vacation to deal with the change in leadership in the Soviet Union and the continuing crisis in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan called Saturday for new efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States to ease tensions after the death of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, but the White House said this did not mean a summit with a new Soviet leader was imminent.

"What is needed now is for both sides to sit down and find ways of solving some of the problems dividing us," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly Saturday national radio broadcast.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said later there was no

change in the U.S. position that a summit meeting should be held only after careful preparations and if there were good prospects for meaningful results.

Mr. Reagan has sent Vice President George Bush to Moscow to head the U.S. delegation at Mr. Andropov's funeral on Tuesday. He said he hoped Mr. Bush would be able to meet the new Soviet leader.

On Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Reagan meets His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to discuss Middle East issues, especially the situation in Lebanon.

Last week, Mr. Reagan said the 1,800 U.S. Marines in Beirut with the Multinational Force would be redeployed from bunkers near Beirut Airport to navy ships off

the Lebanese coast.

Administration officials later said the timetable for the withdrawal was uncertain, although most Marines may be out of the city within a month.

Mr. Reagan's announcement was followed by a heavy U.S. navy bombardment of forces opposing the government of Amin Gemayel.

Administration positions on dealing with the Soviet Union and Lebanon were expected to be discussed later Sunday when several high ranking officials appeared in separate television interviews.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick were all scheduled to appear.

## Relief workers face growing risks in trouble spots

By Arik Bachar  
Reuters

LONDON — Relief workers from international agencies are facing increased danger as they get caught in the midst of hostilities, especially in Africa.

This is the view of some organisations following a recent spate of attacks on relief teams which has highlighted the threat to humanitarian volunteers and foreign aid workers trying to combat famine and disease.

Officials say the upsurge in incidents, some deadly, is due partly to the growing number of workers on the ground and changing styles of conflicts.

Relief organisations say the most troubling area has been Africa, where they are trying to assist governments coping with drought and large-scale refugee movements.

"Incidents involving relief teams have increased recently," said Jim Henry of the British Red Cross Society.

And Hugh MacKay, overseas director of Britain's Save the Children Fund (SCF), added: "In the

last five years Africa has caused us some very worrying moments."

Attacks on SCF volunteers, including the abduction of 10 members in Ethiopia last year, do not appear to have deterred operations in distress areas.

Mr. MacKay said the volunteers involved in the abduction have now returned to distress areas in Ethiopia and Sudan. Aid officials say the series of incidents has not affected the number of experts volunteering to help.

But Mr. MacKay indicated the growing danger put extra strains on an already complicated task. "We are not in the business of losing our people," he said.

Most attacks and without casualties, involving one side in an internal conflict trying to air its grievances against the other.

Such was the case with the 10 SCF delegates seized by guerrillas in Ethiopia's Tigray province last April.

The rebels, who treated their hostages well during the two-month captivity, attracted wide international attention to their struggle.

Publicity-hungry rebel mov-

ements, especially in parts of east Africa, have been behind most attacks in recent years, seeking wider awareness for otherwise neglected internal disputes, officials of relief organisations say.

In Sudan last year, secessionist rebels abducted five foreign aid workers and demanded international radio air time.

But violence has taken its toll among foreign aid personnel. Last month, gunmen believed to be Ugandan anti-government guerrillas shot dead three Swiss engineers and a Briton seconded to the Ugandan Development Bank.

Relief organisations, which try to display neutrality while working in conflict areas, have stepped up efforts to increase their members' vigilance and secure more protection from local authorities.

MacKay said he expected Ugandan police to move shortly into SCF operations areas.

And despite the security hazards, he said the organisation's 120 expatriates and 4,000 local people employed around the world would continue their mission under a £9 million (\$12.5 mil-

lion) 1984/85 budget.

The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has reinforced its safety instructions since two of its nurses were killed in what was then white-ruled Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, in 1979.

The organisation, dealing mainly with medical care to victims of conflicts, recently issued guidelines to its overseas staff on how to reduce the risks involved in their work.

"One thing we make clear to our volunteers is that there is no point in risking their lives when trying to help others," said Catherine Peduzzi, an ICRC spokeswoman in Geneva.

A review of Red Cross operations said that "present-day warfare, which in many instances has become indiscriminate in the methods and means used, increases the risks run by relief workers in carrying out their mission."

A basic ICRC principle bans action in a territory against the will of the authorities. Others urge delegates to wear the Red Cross emblem, drive in convoys and avoid travel at night.

Despite such precautions, a group of 11 ICRC officials were abducted last month by Ugandan rebels opposed to President Milton Obote. They have all been released unharmed.

Soviet Bloc aid workers have also had their share of hostility. Mozambican rebel guerrillas last month released 12 Soviet geologists who had been in captivity for five months. They were among a group of 24 kidnapped last August in a raid during which two other Soviet experts were killed.

Relief organisations say the security risks pose additional obstacles in already difficult circumstances.

Mr. MacKay said after last year's abduction of the 10 SCF volunteers that attempts at curbing the child mortality rate in the famine-stricken Ethiopian province were severely disrupted while they were held.

The British Red Cross Society officials said the organisation's activities were spreading.

"Obviously, if you have more delegates in danger spots, you offer a greater number of potential targets for attack," he said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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GEN. ALFRED M. GREUNTHER

North-South vulnerable and 30 on scene. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q10743  
♥ 2  
♦ J62  
♣ A1054

**WEST**  
♠ A852  
♥ KJ  
♦ Q93  
♣ J972

**EAST**  
♠ KJ6  
♥ 643  
♦ K1085  
♣ K83

**SOUTH**  
♠ 9  
♥ AQ10875  
♦ A74  
♣ Q6

The bidding:

South West North East

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♣.

We were saddened to learn of the death of Gen. Alfred M. Greunther. He was one of the first, and best, of the bridge tournament directors and, while a lieutenant at West Point, he served as referee for the Culbertson-Lenz and Culbertson-Sims bridge matches.

He was a fair player himself, and one of the favorite partners of President Eisenhower. During World War II, they often relaxed from their strenuous

duties by enjoying a rubber or two of bridge, even at moments of great crisis.

This hand is from the Culbertson-Lenz "Bridge Battle of the Century." Sidney Lenz opened the South hand with an intermediate two heart bid, and Oswald Jacoby, North, correctly kept the bidding open. Lenz rebid his suit and, since there was a 30 partial, North passed.

West led a club, declarer played low from dummy and East won the king. Lenz unhesitatingly made the correct play of unblocking his queen of clubs. Declarer was now in control. When he gained the lead, he cashed the ace of trumps. This brought the jack, and the contract was now reasonably secure.

Declarer finessed the ten of clubs and stuffed one of his losers on the ace of clubs. He lost only one trick in each suit.

Despite this excellent play, Lenz lost the match. Lenz's Official System simply was no match for the Culbertson methods. Ely Culbertson went on to parlay this success into a bridge empire that lasted until he became so obsessed with world peace that he ignored everything else, including bridge.